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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

World's Poor Plead at Geneva

Disarm! Outbooms Shanghai

France Slips in Plan Ahead

Britain Turns to Tariff Rule

Germany Moans It Is Hard Hit

U. S. Musters Moody Money

THE Disarmament Conference in session at Geneva presents a spectacle unique in history. World leaders, many of them women, present the signed petitions of more than 100,000,000 humble men and women of many lands pleading for reduction of arms. Their speeches stir profoundly delegates still discussing the coup of André Tardieu in springing out of turn France's definite proposal of an international police force, supplemented by an air force, but with no mention of reducing armaments. The impressive scenes, the speeches, the quick reaction of delegates and home countries show there is no foundation for the pessimistic view that nothing can be done now—the view that, with an unofficial war going on in the Far East, the nations will be afraid to take any emphatic action.

Here is the heart of history for the week:

AN OFFER of peace proposals by the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy, concurred in by the League, is met with acceptance by China and refusal by Japan.

ARMS give bloody evidence of their deadliness at Shanghai, where the Japanese assemble 40 fighting ships and land more and more soldiers, artillery and bombing planes, destroying large parts of the Chapei section, but finding an unexpected resistance by the poorly equipped Chinese, keeping them from military objectives.

ARGENTINA sets its tax requirements at more than $330,000,000 and levies income taxes for the first time.

AUSTRIA hears Chancellor Buresch declare he will undertake to disarm the Heimwehr and Schutzbund, private political forces, while the Austrian Minister at Washington presents a porcelain statue of George Washington to the United States.

BRITAIN definitely launches a 10 per cent flat tariff with emergency provisions up to 100 per cent for trading purposes, announces that its industry is emerging out of the slump, gives enthusiastic popular support to the Disarmament Conference, hears a former First Lord of the Admiralty urge abolition of submarines.

CANADA sees Lord Bessborough, Governor-General, open the seventeenth Parliament at Ottawa, discussing disarmament and the July Imperial Economic Conference, while 26,000 railroad workers agree with the employers to accept a 10 per cent cut in wages.

CHILE affords governmental help to the Transandean Railroad so that several thousand Chilean railroaders may be kept at work.

CHINA calls again on the League of Nations for redress against Japan under various treaties and covenants, and sees Marshal Wu Pei-fu welcomed to Peiping as possibly the one man strong enough to reunite China.

FRANCE enthuses over Tardieu's coup at the Disarmament Conference, feeling that the French stand is helped, while the Paris press says investigation of secret armaments in Germany, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Austria may be asked.

GERMANY sees professional, artistic and social leaders unite to reëlect President von Hindenburg, moans over the added difficulties produced by Britain's tariff on iron and steel, welcomes the Iron Fronts' public challenge to Hitlerism, and laughs at discovery of a plot that sought to make Austrian-born Adolf Hitler a German citizen through his secret appointment as a constable in Thuringia.

INDIA sees all parties but the outlawed Congress representatives come in to the Round Table conference, ends the Burma rebellion, but finds disorder persisting in Kashmir.

JAPAN sees the yen decline, price of its bonds and leading stocks break, and the great Silk Exchange close down after a drop of 20 per cent in raw silk quotations.

SPAIN dissolves the Jesuit order and takes over its Jesuit colleges and schools, supplying other teachers.

THE UNITED STATES sees the gigantic Reconstruction Finance Corporation set up its machinery, with President Hoover supplementing the big push to commercial affairs by asking an end to hoarding of private funds and their return to circulation, with national and sectional organizations to promote this movement of musty money; sees Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, with Undersecretary Ogden L. Mills succeeding him; applauds railroads and 1,500,000 railroad workers' unions agreeing peaceably on a 10 per cent wage cut; refuses a parole to Albert B. Fall, convicted of bribery.

With war raging as the delegates of 64 nations meet at Geneva to curb armaments, a stimulating world opinion is felt even by the most pessimistic, a belief that the curbing must really begin, that war can begin to wane—now!

France Proposes Military Forces for League; Geneva Hears People's Petitions for Arms Cut

Vast Demonstration at Conference Marshals Opinion of Millions

INSISTENT DEMANDS MADE TO DELEGATES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 6 — In a vast demonstration, almost unique in history, the public opinion of the world today was presented to the Diarmament Conference with more than respectful requests—with actual demands for effective reduction of the weapons of war.

A special session of the conference was devoted exclusively to recording the sentiments of the humble peoples of every continent, totaling more than 100,000,000. It was agreed that no more impressive manifestation of genuine sentiments of men, women, and children could have been achieved as spokesmen, one by one, mounted the rostrum to address the delegates.

Sadly enough, scoffers among the delegates were not difficult to find, although scoffers in the public galleries were few indeed. But a venerable, white-bearded Frenchman, M. Paul Dupuy, representing the International League for the Rights of Man and citizens, bearing petitions with 200,000 French signatures, answered these cynics thus:

"We are aware that an atmosphere of skepticism and irony surrounds you. Tomorrow there will be plenty of sarcasm for the bleating flock of pacifists who are before you today. But to any who criticize we need only reply with the terrible words of the Bible, 'Woe unto ye that laugh for ye shall weep.'"

The demonstration began with Miss Mary A. Dingman, representing 15 international women's orgaizations of some 45,000,000 membership. She headed a procession of more than 100 women, each bearing a heavy bundle of signatures to petitions totaling 8,300,674, and they defiled before the tribune, building up a great heap of written evidence of women's will for disarmament. Insisting that armaments were produced by fear and greed, Miss Dingman said: "The only way out is upward. We call upon you, our leaders, to rise into the higher atmosphere above the mists of suspicion and dread."

Others who spoke included: Madame Steenberghe-Engerings, president of the International Union of Catholic Women's Organizations; Herr Joachim Mueller, secretary of the disarmament committee of the Christian International Organizations; Jean Dupuy, representing international students' organizations; Mr. James Green of the Intercollegiate Disarmament Council of the United States; Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, representing the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, and M. Emile Vandervelde of Belgium, speaking for Labor and Socialist Internationals.

LEADS WOMEN

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MISS MARY A. DINGMAN

Tardieu Plan Revives Idea Of Superstate

Dramatic Move Turns Disarmament Conference From Inactivity

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent
By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Feb. 6—The French have thrown a bombshell into the Disarmament Conference by their ultimatum which poses the alternative of international militarism or virtually unchanged national militarism. Some critics, again employing these military metaphors, declare that M. André Tardieu has torpedoed the conference.

Even in the manner of presentation, the French delegation, though well within its rights, sprang a surprise and will force Sir John Simon for the British and Dr. Heinrich Bruening for the Germans to reconsider and reshape their contemplated discourses, which are to be pronounced next week.

After waiting for several days, during which nothing of consequence was done and the conference was undoubtedly languishing, M. Tardieu, with keen newspaper instinct, decided to take the initiative, or, to put it more aggressively, get in his blow first. Thus the French scheme holds the field even before speech-making begins and must dominate the debates.

Dramatic Intervention

It was felt in some quarters that this procedure was not quite polite and that, for example, Sir John should have had an opportunity to develop his ideas according to arrangements before M. Tardieu leaped in. But those who experienced something of the dreariness of an undramatic week in which various principal delegates even failed to arrive at Geneva and who realized that the conference was in danger of becoming disappointing and anticlimax to long-cherished hopes, are gratifud to M. Tardieu for his prompt businesslike intervention.

Yet when the nature of his intervention is examined it will be seen that French conditions of disarmament can scarcely be fulfilled at the present juncture. It is admirable that somebody should at last say something vital, but unfortunately what M. Tardieu says must be unacceptable to important sections of the conference.

For in essence it is merely a re-

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Tardieu Puts Big Obstacle in Path of Session's Program

OTHER POWERS WARY OF MILITANT PEACE

Disarmament Diary

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 6—With his sensational proposal for international army, navy and air forces and strict control of so-called aggressive weapons, M. André Tardieu, in the general judgment of observers here, has placed the Disarmament Conference in a difficult situation.

The News

On the one hand, the proposals of the French War Minister, which follow the lines his country has consistently advocated since the days of M. Leon Bourgeois, permit France and its associated states to insist they have given the conference a lead toward disarmament.

Its Setting

As M. Tardieu himself concluded: "France has made its decision. It asks that other nations should make theirs." But on the other hand few delegations outside those grouped around France can for a moment consider seriously the possibility of an international police force under authority of the League of Nations. However logical this proposition may be as a future development of a world state, almost everybody agrees that today it is completely impracticable.

Its Significance

The American delegation this morning, for instance, expressed its interest in, but complete inability to accept, France's proposition. Britain, Germany, Italy and many other powers are in approximately the same position. Naturally, the French knew all this in making their proposals.

But they did not hesitate to give the conference this burden of Sisyphus to roll uphill for many Geneva weeks. They knew that, diplomatically speaking, France acquires an unimpeachable argumentative position by this gesture.

With their proposal they can hold the conference at arm's length, it is felt here, and possibly postpone whatever chance existed of actual cuts in armaments.

The French proposal urges first internationalization of civil and military aviation. This suggestion arouses most interest among other delegations and those most opposed to a world police force hope the air arm may be regulated internationally in some way.

But difficulties present themselves, especially regarding the United States. In crowded Europe, however, where bombers can swoop down upon any capital and probably wreak heavy damage, even against the best defense, there is much greater enthusiasm for controlling aviation.

Germany, nevertheless, feels its only military advantage lies in its advanced aircraft and is likely to hesitate long before internationalizing it, unless it feels its security guaranteed in other ways.

Prohibition of Construction

France proposes to implement its aviation proposals by prohibition of construction and use of planes above a certain tonnage to be fixed later except for intercontinental lines, etc., which are to be placed under the League. Bombers and such military craft are all under the League in the French plan. But nations which pledge themselves to place their forces at disposal of the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Hoover Receives Disarmament Plea From 100 Sources

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6— Resolutions supporting disarmament, adopted at meetings in 100 cities and towns in 30 states, were taken to the White House today by a delegation of representatives appointed by the meetings and organizations in which they had their source.

The resolutions urged that all controversies be settled by peaceful means and called upon President Hoover for leadership by the United States in securing a treaty looking toward universal disarmament at the Geneva conference.

They were adopted at meetings observing the opening of the conference, held in Boston, Providence, Hartford, Syracuse, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Baltimore, Jacksonville, New Orleans, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Dayton, Chicago, Topeka, Fargo, St. Paul, Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Tacoma, Santa Barbara, Tulsa, El Paso and other cities.

The delegation to the White House was led by the Women's International League, which arranged the meetings. Coöperating organizations included the Federal Council of Churches, American Federation of Teachers, Young Women's Christian Association, Intercollegiate Disarmament Council, National Council of Jewish Women, Council of Women for Home Missions, National Council for the Prevention of War and the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War.

Relief in Illinois To Get $20,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 6—Final passage by the Illinois State Legislature of the $20,000,000 unemployment relief appropriation, with an indication the bill will have Gov. Louis L. Emmerson's signature immediately, took place yesterday at Springfield just in time to prevent cutting off of emergency relief work in Chicago because of exhaustion of volunteer funds.

Swift passage of the five measures making up the program—they were taken to Springfield only Feb. 1—made legislative history for Illinois. The way down-state leaders rallied to the support of a program which was asked by and will principally aid Chicago, while risking a general state-wide tax increasa to pay the bill, has made more history, it is said. Approximately half of the $20,000,000 is intended for such relief work.

Women Invaders of Earth, Air And Sea Discuss Their Success

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Women whose interests have taken them to remote places of the earth, in the air and deep below the surface of the ocean gathered at the American Museum of Natural History last night to exchange experiences and give evidence of the part they are taking in exploration and in archæological and research work.

The occasion was the annual dinner of the Society of Woman Geographers. Seated on both sides of a long narrow table in the Hall of Birds were women whose names are widely known for pioneer work in remote parts of the world and for the additions they have made to general knowledge on various subjects. A requirement for active membership in the society is that the applicant must have done distinctive work which has increased existing knowledge. Associate members are widely traveled women who are interested in furthering all forms of geographical exploration. Women from 33 countries are included in its membership.

Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, first woman to cross the Atlantic by air, sat in the center of the table just across from the chairman, Mrs. Grace E. Barstow Murphy, vice-president of the New York section of the society. Mrs. Elizabeth Dickey, who has made five expeditions to South America and extended trips up the Amazon and the Orinoco Rivers, and Miss Gloria Hollister, technical associate of Dr. William Beebe on the Bermuda oceanographic expedition, were there.

Mrs. Blair Niles, who has traveled extensively in South and Central America and in Asia, as has Mrs. Delia Akely in Africa; Dr. Millicent Todd Bingham, a student of the geography of Peru and France, who was a delegate to the International Congress of Geographers in Paris last summer; Miss Lucille Douglass, an authority on Angkor, who was also a delegate to the meeting in Paris, and Mrs. Annie S. Peck, mountain climber, were among the members of the organization who attended the dinner. Mrs. Peck climbed Mt. Huascaran in Peru and reached the highest point in America attained by any American. The north peak of Huascaran was named "Cumbre Ana Peck" in her honor.

Mrs. Putnam, Miss Hollister and Mrs. Dickey made brief speeches, describing some of their experiences. Miss Earhart said she was very shy about talking as an explorer, "because when you fly you just go here and there; you don't really go on expeditions." There are about 40 men in aviation to every one woman, she said, and women pilots find it very difficult to get the preliminary experience necessary to qualify for transport work. She declared it was time for women to get an air expedition together and see what they could do.

Miss Hollister said that no woman geographer should lack the experience of a trip under the ocean in a diving helmet. She holds the diving record for women, 410 feet below the surface of the sea, which she made when she descended into the ocean off Bermuda in the Bathysphere.

Mrs. Dickey said she had been "commuting" between North and South America for the past six years.

HOOVER WELDS FORCES AGAINST HOARDED FUNDS

Business and Financial Heads Organize Campaign of Attack

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—The Administration launched a militant attack at deflation today as the President's conference to combat hoarding opened at the White House.

Present at the conference were Mr. Hoover, Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, other officers of the corporation, and the leaders of some 50 national organizations reaching among them into practically every civil group in the country.

With the nation's credit structure now finally made impregnable, it is believed, by the new $2,000,000,000 finance corporation, the Administration's activity began today what is considered a new phase. Defensive tactics were dropped for the first time in many months, and a direct frontal attack on deflation on a nation-wide scale was launched.

Col. Frank K. Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, was named by the President to head the continuing organization which will come out of the conference today. Chicago is expected to be made headquarters for further activity.

See Confidence in Future

The call for the conference was accepted here as indicating the revived confidence of the Administration in the possibility of a marked measure of immediate business recovery. As stated by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, who succeeds Mr. Andrew W. Mellon as Secretary of the Treasury, "the outstanding fact today is that deflation has proceeded too far." This is the present motto of the Administration. The elements are present for business recovery, in whole or in part, the Administration feels, and the first thing necessary to start the wheels moving is to assure the nation that the worst is finally over.

Mr. Hoover estimates that some $1,300,000,000 in currency is now hoarded, the effect of which is seriously to restrict national credit and retard business recovery in which every man, laborer or farmer or capitalist, has an interest.

How Hoarding Restricts Credit

The relationship between hoarded money and restricted credit is explained as follows: To issue a dollar of currency, the Federal Reserve Act requires that there be held in reserve a minimum of 40 per cent in gold and 60 per cent in so-called eligible paper. Due to a scarcity of eligible paper, the actual gold reserves run to 70 and 80 per cent. This means that when, say, $1,300,000,000 is hoarded, it impounds $520,000,000 in gold reserves and $780,000,000 in eligible paper reserves.

New York Working Girls Home Makes Profit for Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—The New York City Federation Hotel for Working Girls has been receiving girls, with or without jobs, all year and has ended its season with a profit of $217.56, so Mrs. Walter N. Sedgwick stated at a convention of the federation presided over by Mrs. Henry Willis Phelps.

The hotel has spent $312.85 on board and lodging for its unemployed protégées, $164.71 on attendance for girls who could not pay for themselves, and $236.25 in carfare and lunch money to girls seeking employment. Sixty-two positions have been found for applicants.

In addition, the federation has raised $5217.55 for the city relief work.

The convention went on record as favoring legislation to prevent the removal of civil service employees except for incompetency, misconduct or insubordination, for a committee to investigate beauty shops and schools, for the strengthening and enforcement of laws to eliminate the smoke nuisance, and for new laws to protect workers in collecting their wages.

Hoarding will only prolong the status quo Mrs. John Sippel, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, warned the women.

'QUARTER BOOT' LATEST IN SHOES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

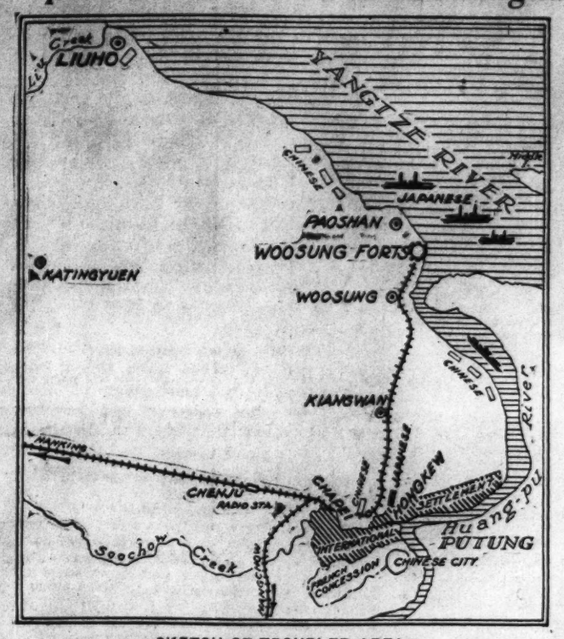
LYNN, Mass., Feb. 6—A Lynn shoe concern is working on a new product called a "quarter boot." March is believed a timely month to exploit it, for boots are then worn to cover the ankles.

This type of footwear gets its name from the fact that the quarter, or back part of the shoe, is built up in a formation somewhat bootlike, while the forepart is like that of a pump, or Oxford. The quarter rises and grips part way around the leg, above the ankle. The rise of the quarter is two inches, more or less, according to the fancy of the designer.

To make this elevation of the quarter fit snugly, it is reinforced with a stiffening. The tape on the Brooklyn seam, which is carried up to the top of the elevation of the quarter, also helps to hold it up.

The main development of the "quarter boot" will be in styles for street wear. It is likely also to be made of gold or silver kid or like fine materials for ballroom use.

Disposition of Forces Around Shanghai



SKETCH OF TROUBLED AREA

Map Shows Approximate Positions Held by Chinese and Japanese Forces Around the Chapei Residential District, With the Position of Chinese Defense Forces at Liuho, Woosung and Other Points on the Yangtse, as Well as the Japanese War Vessels Anchored in the Yangtse and the Huang-Pu.

Chinese Stout Resistance Under Heavy Bombardment At Shanghai Puzzles Japan

Quick Resourcefulness in Meeting Intensive Attack Keeps Chapei District From Surrender—Japanese Find Land Army's Assistance Necessary

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Feb. 6—A week's operations at Shanghai have resulted in big Sino-Japanese losses and the destruction by fire of two-thirds of Chapei, the most populous Chinese northern suburb adjoining the International Settlement. They have caused the evacuation of several hundred thousand persons and compelled the Settlement to declare a state of emergency, necessitating naval and military reinforcements from five powers.

Japan at present is hopelessly entangled in international difficulties, but has not yet attained its military objective. It has at the moment at Shanghai:

1. Five thousand marines ashore.
2. Forty ships in the harbor and in the Yangtse off Woosung forts, including three aircraft carriers and at least eight cruisers.
3. More than 100 airplanes and seaplanes.

The aircraft has been flung into action against the Chinese in an effort to drive the Chinese out of Chapei, adjacent to the principal Japanese residential quarter to break the anti-Japanese boycott and to obtain cessation of anti-Japanese activities.

Beginning of Operations

The Japanese took up positions a week ago, holding a line extending from north of the Honan road to the northern boundary of the foreign settlement, near the North Station, and approximately paralleling the Woosung railway line to Kiangwan on the outskirts.

The Chinese troops, belonging to Gen. Chen Ming-shu's nineteenth route army of Cantonese, commanded by Gen. Tsai Ting-kai the garrison commander, numbered at first 3500. They have occupied the North Station, facing the Japanese sandbag defenses erected on both sides of the line.

The line continues through Chapei northward on the other side of the railway with streets in some cases as the battlefront. The Chinese have reinforced other points on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and have concentrated slowly toward Shanghai. Parties have been sent to Liuho on the Yangtse, 20 miles from Shanghai and reinforcements have gone to the Woosung forts, 15 miles from Shanghai, the Chenju radio station, three miles away and the Markham road junction two miles from the station.

Japanese Plans Fail

The Chinese forces were increased to 25,000 as the Japanese intensified their attack. The original anticipations of the Japanese failed, plans being wrecked by the stubborn resistance of the Chinese, who continue firmly holding their positions, despite the continual onslaughts. Three days' bombing in which many machines were used, continual bombardment of a battery of big howitzers from the vicinity of Hong Kew Park and lighter batteries nearer the station, together with machine gun and rifle fire and occasional shells dropped from a warship, failed to break the resistance of the Chinese and the capture of Chapei.

Huge fires have blazed during the last week, destroying the greater part of Chapei. The railway station building was demolished, roads were torn up, buildings wrecked around the fires, which reached the Settlement boundary. But the Chinese are still resisting, using mortars to shell the Japanese positions, beating off attempts to take the station by assault and using machine guns, rifles, and pistols.

The Chinese shells dropped with uncanny accuracy on the Japanese, while the latter during the past two days have put up an effective, accurately placed barrage. While some advantage has been gained in the Kiangwan district, the Chinese at the station are resisting despite their losses, the first division having been replaced by fresh troops.

The effect of the Japanese operations at Chapei at present must be reckoned in terms of destruction. It is believed that they realize it is impossible to overcome the Chinese without assistance from the military division arriving from Japan.

Chinese Reoccupy Forts

While the land forces failed to penetrate the Chinese defenses, the naval forces engaged in a bombardment of the Woosung forts at the mouth of the river. The first day three destroyers shelled the forts, doing tremendous damage, assisted by airplanes, which dropped bombs.

The Chinese evacuated at night, but as the Japanese failed to land and occupy the forts, the Chinese returned, resulting in one of the severest bombardments of recent years. Three big cruisers, standing out at sea, assisted the six destroyers to shell the forts, cutting deep gashes in the earthworks, blowing up the guns and dismantling three of the four radio aerials.

While the cruisers dropped six-inch shells, airplanes circled overhead, dropping bombs. The bombardment resulted in the closing of the harbor. Despite the damage the Japanese have not occupied the forts today but are undertaking further bombing, driving out the Chinese, who are retreating to a mile of trenches near by.

Woosung is controlled by the Japanese today, and Japanese troops are likely to land there. But Chapei is still unconquered. Chinese resistance is amazing everybody, as their material and mechanical equipment is vastly inferior, but the defenders are quick to learn and improvise methods of withstanding the attacks.

In the severe street fighting and hand-to-hand struggles, the Chinese are exploiting the shelter of charred ruins to break the Japanese advances, which are undertaken with difficulty under these conditions.

An armored train helped the Chinese, who also were quick to act against the Japanese airplane, which bombed the city. At least two of them were brought down.

A new chapter of air war started when four Chinese planes engaged the Japanese, but withdrew. Development in this sphere is expected later, following the dispatch of 18 machines from Nanking.

Philadelphia to Discard Old Gas Street Lamps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6—The days of the lamplighter with his flame-tipped wand are drawing to a close—even in Philadelphia where his ministrations have continued to interest the children of many neighborhoods until now.

The picturesque gas street lamps which have lent a certain touch of Old World atmosphere to many of the shady roads of Germantown and Chestnut Hill are being replaced by newer equipment.

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TOKYO REPLY DEFENDS USE OF MILITARY

Powers Told Land Army Sent to Shanghai for Protection

PROTEST TO JAPAN BRINGS REJOINDER

New Force Needed Because Chinese Troops Out of Control, Says Tokyo

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 6—The Government has dispatched to the embassies at Washington, London and Paris and to its representatives at Geneva a statement explaining Japan's action in sending reinforcements to Shanghai, with instructions to hand it to the press.

The text has not yet been published here, but the Foreign Office spokesman gave a summary of the semifinal draft, which includes the following points:

First, the powers seem to misunderstand Japan's plans and intentions. Japan is sending reinforcements because the present marine units are insufficient to protect Japanese lives, property and interests. It is recalled that Britain and the United States at present have more forces than Japan, while Japanese interests and nationals are equal, if not greater, than the Anglo-American. Moreover, the Japanese marines are at present in danger of being surrounded by vastly superior Chinese forces.

Secondly, the purpose of the Japanese expedition is not different from that which prompted the dispatch of reinforcements by other powers.

Thirdly, the actions of the Japanese reinforcements will be confined to the protection of Japanese interests, guaranteeing the safety of Japanese nationals, and will also discharge the duty which Japan assumed in common with other powers for the protection of the International Settlement.

Fourthly, the Japanese will not attack the Chinese unless the latter try to obstruct the Japanese in the discharge of their duty.

Fifthly, the present affair at Shanghai is entirely separate from that in Manchuria.

Sixth, the Japanese troops will withdraw immediately when the objects of their dispatch has been accomplished.

Ambassadors Active

The Anglo-American ambassadors have been active all day. Sir Francis Lindley, British Minister, visited Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, American Minister.

The official spokesman confirmed the report that the powers were continuing their efforts, saying that Britain and America had informed the Japanese Embassies at London and Washington that they disapproved of Japan's recent reply to their identical notes being especially disappointed to learn that Japan is sending reinforcements to Shanghai, since this may render more difficult the efforts to settle the conflict. Japan replies that the powers have sent reinforcements themselves and that since the powers objected to Japan's using the International Settlement as a base for operations against the Chinese. Japan must send sufficient reinforcements to conduct operations from points outside the Settlement. Since there is no Chinese Government or authority with ability to control the Chinese divisions menacing the Japanese, Japan may have to follow what is obviously the only practical plan, namely, to drive the Chinese back to a safe distance from Shanghai.

Peace Proposals Welcomed

Although it is likely that diplomatic efforts to pacify the situation around Shanghai will continue, the embassy here is pessimistic as to their success. However it is understood that Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, the Foreign Minister, informed Mr. Forbes and Sir Francis Lindley in response to their questions that Japan will welcome further proposals from the powers so that it is believed that new identical notes may be presented during the weekend.

There seems to be little chance that Japan will abandon its position.

A section of opinion still sees international control of the whole of the lower Yangtse valley as the best solution, since it is obvious that the Chinese Government is now completely disorganized. The Foreign Office spokesman said that Japan was certain to give such a plan serious consideration if the powers proposed it.

TOKYO, Feb. 5—The spokesman indicated that no final decision has yet been reached regarding the eventual numbers of troops to be dispatched, thus repudiating the reports published abroad. The situation is tense. The Cabinet met for a long session, after which Mr. Tsuyoshi Inukai, the Premier, visited the Emperor.

Japanese forces have finally occupied Harbin, in northern Manchuria, after hard fighting. General Tamon's main column entering the city at 4 p. m. Some seven thousand Japanese inhabitants who had braved considerable dangers during the last two weeks, cheered their arrival. There has been considerable fighting in the Chinese city, but by evening the Japanese had occupied the whole of the new and the old cities and the adjacent areas, after which General Tamon began establishment of order and the formation of a temporary

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

BRITISH TARIFF HELD IMITATION BY REPUBLICANS

But Democrats Regard Move as Retaliation for High Rates

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 — Democratic and Republican Senators reacted to the proposed new British tariff here strictly according to party doctrines. To the Democrats the new 10 per cent barrier was just one more evidence of retaliation against the excessively high rates of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act.

Members of the Republican Party, however, saw in the British action the highest possible compliment to their party's statesmanship. Briefly, they termed it "imitation" and pointed out that after more than 90 years of free trade Great Britain has at last been forced to return to the protectionist fold.

Far from admitting it was retaliatory, Republicans insisted it was either for revenue or for protection. Even Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, chairman of the Republican National Committee, broke his recent silence on political matters to declare that since it is a flat 10 per cent rate it is "unscientific" and cannot therefore be considered retaliatory.

Method of Bargaining

The frank admission of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, that one of the purposes of the new tariff is to provide means for bargaining with other high tariff countries, appeared to escape the notice of the Senate leaders, who declined to comment on this phase of the matter.

It was pointed out in informed circles, however, that if England uses the new rates as a point of departure for general attacks on the high rates of other nations, using the bargaining method, it may spell the doom of "most-favored-nation" trade treaties.

The tariff expert of the Democrats, Senator Cordell Hull of Tennessee, summed up his party's general attitude most conscisely with the simple statement that "it is about the forty-sixth retaliatory measure since the tariff policy we sponsored in 1921."

Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, another leading Democrat, also considered it just another retaliatory measure which "will considerably affect our surplus products."

Opinion of Republicans

On the Republican side Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, co-author of the Smoot-Hawley bill, asserted the United States has no right to complain of any British tariff action "nor any other legislation it sees fit to enact. We passed our tariff bill to protect our industries," he added, "and every other country has the same privilege."

Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, Republican leader in the Senate: "It justifies the American protective tariff system throughout. It shows that England has been floundering in the bogs for 150 years, while we have been steadily going to the heights."

Officials of the Department of Commerce explain that their only question is whether the 10 per cent will replace the abnormal importation act duties of 50 per cent recently applied to some items. Some 25 per cent of manufactured goods imported into England already are dutiable.

The United States exported to Great Britain during 1931 a total of $455,560,614. If the final tabulation of products corresponds to that of the previous year, approximately 50 per cent of the total would be raw materials and similar items. Manufactures exported usually total about half of American shipments to Great Britain.

Tokyo Sends Army To Help Marines

(Continued from Page 1)

municipal government, placarding the city with announcements that order will be maintained and urging the people to remain calm. Press reports indicate that General Ting Chow and the majority of his commanders escaped northward.

The Nichi Nichi understands that Mr. Edward Hunter, former New Orleans newspaper man who accompanied the Japanese advance, had been captured by the Chinese on Wednesday. The War Office here is attempting to locate him.

Alarmist reports about Soviet troop concentrations and attacks on Japanese in Vladivostok have been denied by Mr. Alexander Troyanowsky, Soviet Ambassador here, who said that such reports were absurd. There is every indication that the Soviets are accepting the Japanese occupation of Harbin calmly.

It appears here that Britain is urging a more drastic stand than Americans in the Far East approve. Britain has important trade interests in the Yangtse Valley and naturally feels that the sending of Japanese reinforcements menaces this trade. While American interests are also considerable, Americans here feel that they are not sufficiently important to risk straining Japanese-American relations any further.

Washington Informed Japanese Army Division Is Ordered to Shanghai

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—The State Department was informed late yesterday that Japan is planning to send an entire army division, totaling 10,000 men, to Shanghai, to implement naval and marine forces already there.

The Japanese Ambassador here Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, bore this information to Mr. William R. Castle Jr., Undersecretary of State, at the same time denying rumors from Tokyo that orders had been signed for the mobilization of the entire military and naval forces of the empire.

Mr. Debuchi explained that the dispatch of 10,000 additional troops may be necessary to afford sufficient protection to Japanese citizens endangered by the presence of over 30,000 Chinese troops in the vicinity of Shanghai.

Consultations between Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and the American army and navy heads here continued, with a view to assuring the best possible defense for the 3600 Americans in the International Settlement. With the arrival of the transport Chaumont, carrying the Thirty-first Infantry Regiment, American defenses there are said to be strong enough for most eventualities.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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An International Daily Newspaper

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Old Ship Models Put on Exhibition

An exhibition of ship models is being held at Donald McKay Anchorage, headquarters of the Bay State Ship Model Makers' Club in Boston. Of the many subjects on display eight are models of McKay masterpieces. Included are the Flying Cloud which holds the record for a New York-to-San Francisco passage by way of Cape Horn and the celebrated clippers, Lightning, Staghound and Sovereign of the Seas.

Other outstanding subjects include the Marblehead schooner Hannah, built to participate in the American Revolution. Mr. Walter C. Leavitt of the adjoining port of Salem is the builder. Down at the coast guard station at Popham Beach, at the entrance to the Kennebec River, a model of the Sea Witch was constructed during spare hours for a place in the McKay Anchorage.

There is a model of the only seven-masted schooner ever built, the Thomas W. Lawson, designed by S. S. Crowninshield and built at Fore River a quarter of a century ago. Tow boat bills ran high in the days when the Lawson was trying to prove her place in the coasting trade. The model tends to show why. The unwieldy prototype spread an acre of canvas. For those interested in model yacht construction, the Boston Junior Model Yacht Association is holding an exhibition in connection with the Boston Sportsmen's Show, Feb. 6 to 14.

League Armed Force Proposed by France

(Continued from Page 1)

League are to have full rights to maintain bombers, etc.

In view of critics here lies the joker of the French plan. For even if a nation pledges to offer its forces to the League, it is highly doubtful if joint military action under the League would be decided upon in a crisis and the nation concerned would have to be both unlimited and free handed.

After dealing with aviation the French suggest heavy artillery vessels carrying guns over eight inches or over 10,000 tonnage and submarines of an undertimed tonnage shall be equally at the disposal of the League. But the above-mentioned joker again arises.

Further the French establish an international police force at the disposal of the League "which will organize its command." This vision of besworded and belaced generals and admirals at Geneva did not fail to elicit humorous comment here today.

Not content with these military proposals, France urges sweeping political guarantees of security, including compulsory arbitration, definition of aggressor, guarantees of swift action by international general staff, etc. It also offers various regulations for "humanizing" war.

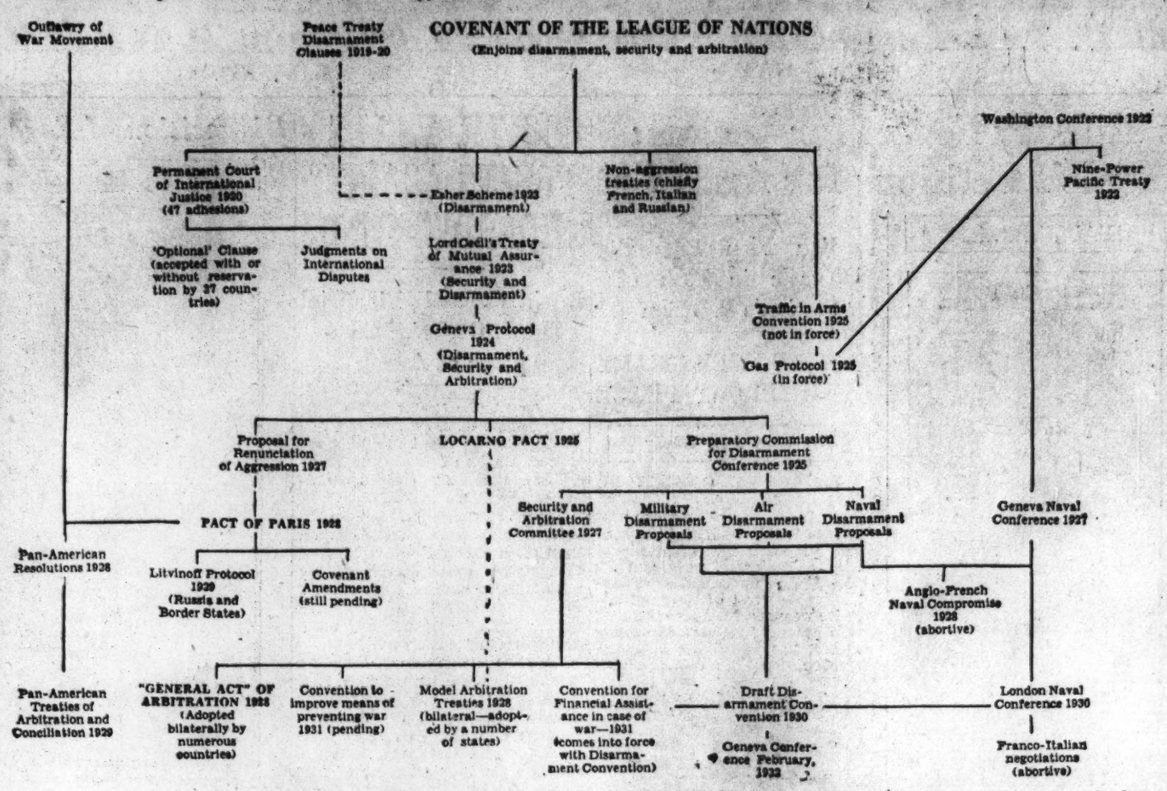
In conclusion they insist their proposals must be taken as a whole. Their entire thesis, though recognized here to be brilliantly logical and entirely consistent from French standpoint, has certainly confronted the conference with a stiff problem.

The riddle of the moment is whether the conference will flounder in the mire of French logic, or whether other delegations will present the conference with equally masterly counter arguments, and thus lead the parley back to practicable paths.

The history of the French proposals is interesting. In present form it was worked out months ago by France's Supreme Council of National Defense. This week M. Tardieu, hearing that other delegations planned to make practical proposals, disarmed his opponents by aiding in deferring general debate until next week and when they were lulled into security sprung his schemes like a bolt from the blue.

The French today are delighted with the success of their strategy. Other delegations are less pleased. M. Tardieu received above 300 international correspondents to explain the plan late yesterday, and his self-satisfaction shone from every line of his forceful features.

Chart of International Efforts to Promote Disarmament Since the War


Outlawry of War Movement
Peace Treaty Disarmament Clauses 1919-20
COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS
(Enjoins disarmament, security and arbitration)
Washington Conference 1922
Permanent Court of International Justice 1920 (47 adhesions)
Esher Scheme 1923 (Disarmament)
Non-aggression treaties (chiefly French, Italian and Russian)
Nine-Power Pacific Treaty 1922
'Optional' Clause (accepted with or without reservation by 37 countries)
Judgments on International Disputes
Lord Cecil's Treaty of Mutual Assurance 1923 (Security and Disarmament)
Traffic in Arms Convention 1925 (not in force)
Geneva Protocol 1924 (Disarmament, Security and Arbitration)
Gas Protocol 1925 (in force)
Proposal for Renunciation of Aggression 1927
LOCARNO PACT 1925
Preparatory Commission for Disarmament Conference 1925
Security and Arbitration Committee 1927
Military Disarmament Proposals
Air Disarmament Proposals
Naval Disarmament Proposals
Geneva Naval Conference 1927
PACT OF PARIS 1928
Pan-American Resolutions 1928
Litvinoff Protocol 1929 (Russia and Border States)
Covenant Amendments (still pending)
Anglo-French Naval Compromise 1928 (abortive)
Pan-American Treaties of Arbitration and Conciliation 1929
"GENERAL ACT" OF ARBITRATION 1928 (Adopted bilaterally by numerous countries)
Convention to improve means of preventing war 1931 (pending)
Model Arbitration Treaties 1928 (bilateral—adopted by a number of states)
Convention for Financial Assistance in case of war—1931 (comes into force with Disarmament Convention)
Draft Disarmament Convention 1930
London Naval Conference 1930
Geneva Conference February, 1932
Franco-Italian negotiations (abortive)

From Chart Made by J. W. Wheeler Bennett for Royal Institute of International Affairs in London

GENEVA CONFERENCE CLIMAXES DOZEN YEARS OF UNREMITTING TOIL FOR ACCEPTABLE PROGRAM

MEDFORD TRUST HEAD FACES $100,000 SUIT

Mr. Edwin T. McKnight, president of the closed Medford Trust Company, and his law partner, Mr. John E. Eaton, were named yesterday as defendants in a $100,000 suit brought in the Suffolk Superior Court by Mr. Arthur Guy, Massachusetts Bank Commissioner.

It is alleged that the defendants, under the firm name of Eaton & McKnight, made payable to the Medford Trust Company seven notes totaling $87,900 and gave shares of stock in the Medford and the Haaverhill Trust Companies as security. The plaintiff claims that $83,090 is now due on the notes given in May, 1930, and February, 1931.

The DISK MAKERS present

By VOLNEY D. HURD

RECORD reviewers, like book reviewers, often operate inefficiently due to poor contact with the sources of their material. Publishers send all sorts of books. So do record makers send all sorts of records.

Thus in recent months we have found a dozen popular records coming in of which only three or four would be worth reviewing. At the same time, published lists would show several classical records which were just what we wanted and yet which we never received. As a result the number of classics we listed would be so small as to make readers think that American disk makers were going completely jazz-conscious.

A welcome letter the other day came from Victor which contained a list of all records planned for the next release. The idea is for the reviewer to check only those records he wants and send the list back, whereupon those records will be forthcoming.

Now that is a splendid idea. It makes possible the planning of intelligent reviewing from a selection viewpoint. No longer need we wade through a lot of obviously ordinary records to pick a good one. At the same time, if any new talent is forthcoming, we should be warned, for we aren't likely to take to strange names. Yet we do not want to overlook any new "finds."

♪ ♪ ♪

Queen of Sheba Ballet Music (Goldmark). In two parts, played by Chicago Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Frederick Stock. Victor 12-inch record, $2.

Both sides of this record are used for recording a very good version of this popular piece. Recordings by the Chicago Symphony are coming through in good style, technically speaking.

In the Steppes of Central Asia (Borodin). Played by the London Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Albert Coates. On both sides of Victor 12-inch record, $1.50.

This, with the previous record, is a welcome addition to the record library of that kind of music that satisfies when something good but not too heavy is required. After all, such music must make up the majority of listening if much time is spent in such audible recreation. Yet a study of record catalogues will show a much greater concentration on heavy classics and popular jazz than on these intermediate records.

♪ ♪ ♪

I Found You (Noble). Played by Ambrose and his Hotel Mayfair Orchestra, coupled with **Who's Your Little Who-zis?**, played by Arden and Ohman and their Orchestra. Victor 10-inch, 75 cents.

We should like to know Ambrose's last name that we might place a proper "Mr." in front of it, but since he has evidently chosen to be a one-name leader, we must appear familiar. This is the first time we have heard this English orchestra and it is excellent. It plays popular music with a refined touch that one would expect from its environment. It is restful after hearing some of the more blatant American orchestras. It might be a nice idea to have an exchange professorship in the case of orchestra leaders and let us send Leo Reisman to London. He is a genuine musician and can play the kind of dance music which we know would be tremendously appreciated by English followers of modern toe-tripping. The other side has a carefree, collegiate tempo which aptly fits the title.

NEW ART TREASURE RECEIVED BY SMITH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 6—Smith College Art Museum has acquired a new Cezanne landscape, "La Rue Tournante," an oil painting measuring about 24 by 30 inches. This has been added to the collection of nineteenth-century paintings. It was formerly owned by Renoir, to whom it was given by the artist. The date of the painting is between 1885 and 1890.

The subject is a village street in southern France, probably not far from the painter's home in Aix-en-Provence; it has the low, round hills so familiar in the Metropolitan Museum landscape and many others, with small steep-roofed houses set against masses of dark green trees. In the foreground a wide road leading back into the picture describes a quarter circle to the left, and, moving in a straight line parallel to the horizon, disappears behind a large building.

Boston Customs District Showing Increased Duties

Duties paid the United States Government on imported merchandise, under the Tariff Act, continue to increase, as far as the Port of Boston is concerned, it was anounced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs.

During the seven months ending Jan. 30, collections here totaled $15,469,508, compared with $14,189,961 for the corresponding period last year. This is an increase of $1,279,547.

Mr. Lufkin, who has jurisdiction over 11 ports of entry, making up the Massachusetts Customs District, also announced complete figures for the calendar year 1931, for the district. Exports were valued at $26,083,407; imports at $105,181,247 and duties collected on imports, $25,503,090.23.

The bulk of the figures were credited to Boston, but Lawrence, Mass., a comparatively new port of entry, had a good showing on account of heavy imports of wool and of hard rubber comb blanks for the production of combs. Lawrence imports were valued at $1,786,958, and duties collected there were $890,475 for the year.

Crude oil imports at Fall River were largely responsible for the good showing made at that subport in the district, where imports were valued at $4,167,895, duties collected $15,250, and exports totaled $55,867. New Bedford, with raw materials for textile manufacture, had imports valued at $1,357,622, duties of $191,079, and exports of $12,481.

Drive for Relief Fund Is Extended

The Boston unemployment relief fund campaign, scheduled to close today, has been extended indefinitely, according to reports from campaign headquarters. The fund, at noon today, reached $2,485,820, leaving $564,180 more to be received in order to reach the $3,000,000 necessary adequately to provide for the unemployed of the city.

Yesterday's returns, it is stated, included some business organizations which had been delinquent while reports to the trades committee show that a large number of contributions from firms will be turned in today and Monday.

The wards commitees, which have been doing especially active work in the past few days, have nearly reached their quota, it is reported and the special gifts committee has noted an increase in response to its appeal for additional contributions from those who have already given and are willing to contribute more.

In a statement appealing for more subscriptions to the relief fund, the Boston Chamber of Commerce urged citizens not to wait to be solicited but to send in their contributions as soon as possible.

Tardieu Plan Revives Idea of Superstate

(Continued from Page 1)

vival in more concrete form of M. Léon Bourgeois's proposals in 1919, which would have made of the League of Nations a superstate with real executive power and an army to enforce its decisions. The French have never really believed in the purely moral authority of the League. They have always hankered after a material organization with weapons. They have always pleaded for sanctions against a designated wrongdoer. They have always been unable to trust thee League unless it be armed with armies, navies, air forces and bristling with cannon.

Now their proposal definitely is to establish international armaments to be supplied by national governments. A peace association presumably is to receive the right and power to wage war. The League must be able to hasten to the theater of incipient hostilities, such as, shall we say, China, not with peaceful persuasion but with military might.

Stress Laid on Aviation

Obviously in this new attempt to arm the League in the name of disarmament and change its whole character stress is laid on aviation. It is the newest war arm and possibly the most damaging. Therefore, in bringing the League up to date, it should receive special control of aviation.

M. Tardieu asks for internationalization of civil aviation, though small planes presumed to be useless for military purposes would be exempted from control of the League. As for bombing machines of wide action and radius, only those nations which agree to place them at the disposal of the League shall be free to possess them.

Moreover the League should be endowed, says the French plan, with batteries of heavy artillery, with vessels of more than 10,000 tons, carrying more than eight-inch guns, and with submarines of a size yet to be determined. Doubtless canals will be cut to enable the League navy to moor on Geneva Lake.

Assistance to Aggressed

In pursuance of this plan for converting Geneva from the peace capital into what capital the French ask, first for the organization of international troops to prevent war, and, secondly, of punitive troops to repress war which has already begun by warlike methods and to assist the victim of aggression. It would have the League of Nations organize the command of these nondescript and variegated armies.

Unhappily it is difficult to imagine many powers, including the United States, participating in this Genevan military organization. It is difficult to imagine the recruiting of soldiers expected to fight, not in their country's cause, but in some obscure quarrel in a remote corner of the world. It is difficult to imagine a generalissimo who can coördinate such heteroclite armies.

Nor is this all. M. Tardieu likewise demands a definition of an aggressor and asks for precise guarantees regarding rapidity of decision by authorities controlling the international forces. He calls for political measures, such as acceptance of compulsory arbitration. He would not permit any clandestine arming and the League of Nations would be expected to supervise armaments in every country.

Grave Doubt of Practicality

In short, while giving the French every credit for their constructive intentions, it cannot be said too plainly, first, that all this talk of arming the League is highly detrimental to that body; and, second, that it is impossible that the powers represented here will agree to bring their national sovereignty under the overlordship of a militarized League of Nations.

Yet the French by carrying to this logical end the idea of mutual assistance against an aggressor sincerely pride themselves on having chosen international solution as against national solution. They proclaim themselves in this document thorough internationalists in declaring for a League of Nations with executive authority supported by military forces.

M. Tardieu has taken his stand. It is bound to be assailed. It is doubtful whether it can be seriously maintained as a practical alternative to the simple purpose of this conference which is not to build up new armies, but to limit and reduce existing national armies.

Theaters

Sue Hastings' Marionettes

At the Colonial Theater yesterday afternoon, Christopher Robin's favorite menagerie came alive at the hands of Sue Hastings' Marionettes, in a delightful production of "Winnie-the-Pooh," after Mr. A. A. Milne's book and Mr. Ernest H. Shepard's drawings.

Winnie-the-Pooh carried off the honors. He not only succeeded in looking exactly like himself, but what was more surprising, in talking like him. He had the voice and speech of a Bear of Very Little Brain. The pupp eteer who managed him must surely have overheard him one day in the forest. Piglet, too, squeaked admirably, in just the way Piglet would squeak, and even phrased his sentences and repeated things, as Piglet should. Eeyore was politely disconsalafe and pathetic—a transplantation of a Shepard decoration. Mrs. Roo devotedly gave Kanga his bath. Tigre was of a satisfactory bouncy-ness. Rabbit, Owl, Bees (if we are leaving anybody out excuse it please), all the animals were right up to scratch, or squeak or bounce, or whatever they individually were supposed to be up to.

It was therefore all the more disconcerting at first to hear Christopher Robin, in his green smock, speak in the stern tones of a young man, not a little boy. But since the other conceptions of character were so entirely just, we puzzled it out in this wise: Christopher Robin had that voice because of his superiority. He was the arbiter of all their fates—his the imagination that made them go. He was not "a little boy" to Christopher Robin.

Naturally, important things have to be left out when a book is turned into a play. We should like to have seen a Horrible Heffalump. But so much was left in, and left in so deliciously, that it was on the whole the most satisfying paraphrase we have seen on the stage.

"The Puppet Revue" followed the play. The program was to be repeated this morning, and "Little Black Sambo" with "The Puppet Revue" this afternoon. M.L.

"The Puppet Follies"

Last evening the Marionettes presented "The Puppet Follies."

Nothing astonishes; nothing wearies, in that shimmering Land of Make-Believe, where the string bean and the squash, the tomato and the radishes, curtsey and advance, toe and heel and one-two-three, in the pumpkin patch, until the scarecrow too finds rhythmic expression in a gaunt and devastating series of convolutions.

Miss Hastings' marionettes are units of an exquisite design, beautifully woven together with clever lighting, suitable musical accompaniment, skillful vocal assistance, and such smooth mechanics that the audience immediately catches the china delicacy of the scenes enacted.

"Hello," squeals the pert little Prologue from her "Punch & Judy" box in the curtain, and, behold, there is the golden-curled Dora of the sentimental nineties ready to be wooed and won in the traditional manner by the hero, deceived by the black-browed villain, and finally rescued from his wicked clutches by a double-jointed cow with a facial elasticity, which in itself is an evening's entertainment. Dora acknowledges her debt, becomes reunited with her love and prettily pardons his rival, on receiving an ardent declaration of his intention to reform.

Down goes the curtain and out pops the little prologue again to announce, in turn, a variety of delightful scenes—the tragedy of the Chinese mandarin whose trees produced nothing but gooseberries, the melodious Aunt Jemima and her pickaninnies, the naughty Katinka, who defied both "Papa" and "Mama," and finally, Hocus and Pocus, who close the excursion into the Land of Make-Believe with an agile tap routine.

"That's all—good-by," squeaks the little voice again, in brief epilogue. And the brave little marionettes accept with becoming modesty the well-earned applause of a small but appreciative audience.

MUSICALE PLANNED IN GARDNER MUSEUM

An afternoon musicale of old and new classical works will be given tomorrow at 2 p. m. in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court. The artists are Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, accompanied by Mr. Samuel Gardiner, and Mr. Ralph Johnson, flutist, accompanied by Mr. Leo Litwin.

Mr. Johnson's selections, which open with Charles Widor's Suite for Flute and Piano, opus 34, and include the Second Sonata by Philippe Gaubert, both represent the nineteenth century French school. Miss Taylor has included in her selections songs of French, English, and American composers, and is also presenting Julius Benedict's "The Gipsy and the Bird," with the flute obbligato played by Mr. Johnson. The museum is open Sunday between 1 and 4 p. m., admission free.

Entertainments

Holmes in Paris

Symphony Hall—Evening of Feb. 5, "Paris and the Colonial Exposition," a Burton Holmes Travelogue.

The title might well have been reversed, as the major part of the evening was given to the exposition, only an occasional glimpse of the famous vistas of Paris, so familiar to lecture hall travelers, being vouchsafed.

The evening began with the "Grand Prix" at Deauville, with the Eugénie hat in its final throes, but even so experienced a camera hunter as Mr. Holmes failed to record any of the ultra-fashionable frocks associated with that event. Ascot seems far more picturesque.

After a visit to the outdoor bargain counters of Paris, the inevitable pressed duck dinner and the grotesqueries of a Montmartre café, we settle down to "do" the Exposition, sampling all the modes of transportation—miniature automobiles, electric buses, roller chairs and donkey carts. The far-flung possessions of France grow more impressive as we stroll along the Colonial Broadway, stretching as they do from the West Indies to the South Seas, and we find ourselves chanting "Madagascar, Martinique, Guadaloupe, Tahiti." Outstanding, however, is the copy of the famous Angkor Vat, with its wealth of detail, and this was made doubly interesting by the views of the original temple in Cambodia taken several years ago by Mr. Holmes.

The French love for fountains and water display was brought out most beautifully in the night photography of the "Water Theater," the modernistic "Water Signal," and the "Water Bridges."

VOTE IS DECLARED UNCHANGED BY RELIEF

Persons receiving temporary assistance from state and city funds are not "paupers," and, consequently, are not deprived of their voting power, as is the case with occupants of almshouses and others whose entire care has been taken over by public offices. This opinion, contradicting a statement by Mr. Patrick F. Shanahan, city solicitor of Lynn, was given by legal authorities, yesterday, including Judge William M. Prest of the Superior Court of Probate and Insolvency and Mr. Frank W. Grinnell, secretary of the Judicial Council.

Mr. Shanahan's opinion was that all persons accepting relief funds, except war veterans and those receiving old-age pensions, lose by law their right to vote. He based his conclusions on Article 3 in the general laws, which he said debarred "paupers" from voting. Mr. Samuel Silverman, Boston corporation counsel, thought Mr. Shanahan was right as far as he went, but found that in 1928 the Legislature eliminated the word pauper wherever it occurred in connection with poor relief.

We cordially indorse the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign. Give your share now.

New Marriage Rule By Roman Catholics

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 5 (AP)—Marriage between Roman Catholics and non-Catholics hereafter will be considered illegal by the Roman Catholic Church unless the children actually are educated as Roman Catholics, a new and stricter ruling issued today by the Congregation of the Sacred Office declares.

The ruling tightening mixed marriage restrictions was issued because of a belief that parties to such marriages often have disregarded promises that the children should be reared as Roman Catholics.

The Congregation decided that henceforth those who obtain the dispensation of the church for mixed marriage must take those promises seriously, and that the Roman Catholic Church no longer will accept the plea that the laws of the countries where such persons reside prevent proper Roman Catholic education of the children. If necessary, the Congregation decided, such persons must refrain from going to countries where they would be unable to keep their pledges to the church.

The Congregation's ruling, in the form of a decree, was approved by Pope Pius.

The text mentions that the step was taken to "conform with the encyclical casti connubi" in which the Pope dealt with many aspects of marriage, including certain laxities in mixed marriages.

Motorship to Take 20 Railway Cars

Arrival at Boston of the Norwegian motorship Belpamela from Antwerp, with a cargo of about 4000 tons of German nut coal and ovoids, was of unusual interest. The vessel is one of the few in the world that is specially constructed for carrying locomotives and rolling stock, and in addition to having extra large hatches and powerful derrick booms is strongly constructed, with special arrangements for laying tracks in the holds.

While in port, the vessel is to load 20 new subway cars, built in Worcester, weighing 40 tons each and said to be valued in all at $1,000,000, which are to be taken to Buenos Aires for subway use.

The order was placed some time ago and the cars are ready to be placed on the rails of the Boston & Maine Railroad at Worcester, hooked up with a locomotive, rolled down to Boston alongside the ship at Mystic Wharf and lifted bodily aboard. The vessel will sail from Boston about Feb. 15.

We cordially indorse the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign. Give your share now.

$10,000 GIVEN BY MACHADO

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Feb. 6 (AP)—President Machado contributed $10,000 yesterday for the relief of those who were affected by the recent earthquake here.

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Here Nature With Lavish Hand Has Wrought Effects at Which Men Marvel

AFTER A SNOWFALL IN BOSTON

Upper Left—Looking Out From the Park of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Upper Center—The Mother Church Dome From the Park. Upper Right—A Bush in the Park. Lower Left—Poplar Trees in the Park. Lower Right—A Doorway in Bay State Road, Boston. The Panorama of Winter's Delicate Artistry Reached Along the Avenues of Mansion Doorways Grilled in White Designs, Through the Fens That Skirt the Back Bay's Much Bridged Tributary to the Charles, and Away Over Miles of Rooftops to the Blue Hills on the South and the Evergreen Fells in the North. It Was a Big Day for Camera "Hunters," Especially Around the Fenway. Amateurs With the Simplest of Equipment and Professionals With More Complicated, Long-Range Affairs Trekked the Banks of Muddy River While the Shadows of the Morning Were Still Long, and the Sun Had Not Loosened the Finishing Touches That the Moist Wind Had Brushed Across the Scene. Said an Amateur to the Monitor Photographer in Passing the Time of Day, "Good Morning, and How Do You Have Your Lens Today?" Replied the Latter, "I Have It Down Pretty Well Today. There Is So Much Light, Anyway, Not More Than 16, I Should Say."
"I See," Returned the Other, "Not More Than 16, Thank You."

WOMEN OPPOSE MILL ACTION TO BAN NIGHT WORK

They Hold Move Deprives Them of Jobs Which Go to Men

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 — Some feminists are aroused over a conference just held here with Mr. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, at which a group of textile manufacturers, merchants and bankers indorsed the discontinuance of night employment of women in cotton mills throughout the United States.

The National Woman's Party condemns both the method of holding the meeting and its results. The young women's council of the party passed a resolution calling on President Hoover to withdraw governmental support from the textile officials' move.

The feminists argue that night work in the mills is the only kind available in some mill towns, and if the women are forbidden to engage in it they must go hungry and the jobs they give up will be turned over to men. If the mill owners want to improve conditions, let them abolish night work for both men and women, and put both on an equal competitive basis, they say.

In some textile factories, they point out, there is an eight-hour shift from 3 to 11 p. m., considered the "de luxe shift," because women can be home for breakfast and dinner and sleep at night, but if night work is forbidden this shift is closed to women. In other cases, the women take turns with day and night work, so if they are forbidden to take their turn at night work, they can get no day work.

The meeting with Mr. Lamont was held here behind closed doors on Jan. 26. It was attended by mill officials, merchants and representatives of large banking concerns which finance the industry, including the Guaranty Trust Company, the Bankers Trust Company, the Chemical Bank & Trust Company, the Chase National Bank, the National City Bank, and the Central Hanover Bank, of New York.

The resolutions adopted urged further acceptance by cotton mills of the shorter week night shift of 55 hours a week and discontinuance of night work for women and minors.

"There were no women present to represent the point of view of the women whose jobs were at stake," Mrs. Elsie Hill, member of the national council of the woman's party, said today. In a survey the party made, hundreds of women were found who were working nights because they had families dependent on them and could get no work at any other time.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Lester N. Mosley, Lowell, Mass.
Lester N. Mosley, Lowell, Mass.
Jessie A. Sellars, East Milton, Mass.

AUGUSTO DE LEGUIA

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 6 (AP)—Señor Augusto de Leguia, who passed on today, was former President of Peru. His Administration recently was under discussion before a committee of the United States Senate which was investigating foreign loans.

Peru's "Leguia problem" was solved automatically with the passing of the former President and Dictator, according to political observers here. After having ruled 11 years as President, Señor Leguia fled the country in August, 1930, after a military revolt overthrew his Administration. He was detained aboard a warship pending trial for alleged irregularities and afterward imprisoned on an island at Callao. He and his sons were fined $7,625,000 for reimbursement for alleged improper transactions during his régime.

ECONOMIST SEES MODIFIED FORM OF CAPITALISM

Communism Said to Lack Sound Fundamentals of Economic Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Capitalism, with certain refinements in operation not generally accepted in these days, and not Communism, is to be the ruling economic order in the years to come. That is the opinion of Dr. A. Bruce Anthony, professor of economics at the University of Southern California, who has recently completed a critical study of the Russian economic situation.

The social order developed by Communism is not established upon sound economics, Dr. Anthony believes, and he estimates that its objective aims are either unattainable or undesirable, and that even if a uniform society can be formed in Russia, which he gravely doubts, it would not be beneficial to human progress.

"If Communism could make good each and every one of the claims which it makes for its own particular technique of reforming the world, it would still fail to be worth the social cost involved," he stated. "Sociologically speaking, the 'game would not be worth the candle.'

"Individual initiative would be smothered and the impulse for progress impeded. The world depends for advancement primarily upon the development of individual leaders in all fields of human endeavor. In this, freedom of thought and choice is essential, and the system which we may call Leninism, or Communism, does not guarantee it. I doubt very much whether the sacrifice of these qualities for the arbitrary standards of living set up as necessary would be worth while.

"As a critique for guaranteeing a critical searching analysis of modern capitalism, the plan is admirable; but as a real constructive substitute for the capitalistic principle of production, it is destined to prove a failure."

The reform which Professor Anthony expects will take place in the world's capitalistic structure may provide greater benefits to labor and a different form of compensation for capital. It will not be a revolutionary process, he says, but will tend to develop gradually as a new appreciation of world economics expands and grows.

DOME MINES

January production of Dome Mines was valued at $319,736, compared with $291,841 in the previous month and $300,185 in January, 1931.

HOUSE DEARTH CALLED HIDDEN BY 'DOUBLING UP'

Survey Indicates Shortage Would Show If Families Lived Alone

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 6—The "doubling up" of families in houses intended for a single family is masking what would be a housing shortage under better business conditions, the National Association of Real Estate Boards declares in its semiannual survey of the real estate market made public Feb. 6. With this counterbalance, the effect of the present cessation of residential construction is not being felt as badly as it will be when conditions right themselves, it is pointed out.

Only 16 per cent of the 318 principal cities surveyed report an oversupply of single-family dwellings, the other 84 per cent reporting their supply normal or short.

Real estate and building activity is being seriously handicapped by the tightness of money, which is more noticeable than it was six months ago, according to the report. In 70 per cent of the cities money is reported tight, it says, while six months ago only 53 per cent of the cities reported a dearth of mortgage funds and a year ago only 40 per cent. At present there is an oversupply of capital reported in only 8 per cent of the cities, while the remaining 22 per cent report a balanced condition between supply and demand.

Quite apart from statistical evidence, however, many real estate boards report a general feeling that the turn to a better situation is underway, it is said.

Selling prices, however, still reflect general business abnormality and are lower than a year ago in 85 per cent of the cities, and market activity is less active in over half of the cities, according to the survey. As to rents, some of the cities indicate that the bottom has been reached, while apartment rents are reported to be the only ones showing any indication of rising.

Generally, cities of less than 500,000 population show a much larger degree of stabilization in rents than the bigger cities, the report reveals.

Expectation of some relief for the real estate situation from the proposed home loan bank plan now in Congress is held in some quarters.

Many Able Women In Title Business, Association Hears

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 6—Women, some of them presidents of state title associations, others executives in their own companies, are giving excellent service in this field, Mr. James S. Johns, newly elected president of the American Title Association, holding a meeting here, said today.

Good service in finding out the condition of titles to real estate and offering sound advice to clients as to whether it is wise to lend money on the property in question is highly important because it helps to bring about liquidity in the real estate field, Mr. Johns said.

In his own company in Pendleton, Ore., Mr. Johns said a majority of the executives are women. Among them is a title examiner, a woman who closes escrows, and a searcher.

While most of the sessions here were taken up with technical matters, the association had one message to the public.

"We recommend," Mr. Johns said, "that people do not sell real estate at a sacrifice price at the present time from a fear that values will not rise again. They should hold onto it unless forced to give it up.

Senate Confirms Mellon for Post At English Court

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Confirmed by the Senate as Ambassador to Great Britain, Mr. Andrew W. Mellon ceased today to be Secretary of the Treasury, a post he has filled for nearly 11 years. Within four hours of the time the President submitted his name, a chorus of "ayes" at the end of yesterday's session cleared Mr. Mellon's path to London.

"This is a real tribute to Mr. Mellon," said the President.

Within minutes of this action, Mr. Hoover had submitted the nomination of Mr. Ogden L. Mills to be secretary in Mr. Mellon's stead. But the Senate had adjourned and approval must wait until Monday. Speedy action on this nomination is sought by the Administration and is promised by Senate leaders.

The duties of the Treasury today were administered by Mr. Mills. Absence of a Secretary automatically devolves authority upon the next in line, even though appointment without confirmation does not entitle him to the post.

RAILWAY EARNINGS DROP

Preliminary report of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western for the year ended Dec. 31 shows net of $1,090,690 after charges, compared $6,082,575 in 1930, equal to 65 cents a share (par $50) on 1,688,834 shares, compared with $3.60 a share in 1930.

ANNOUNCEMENT

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MISSES' DRESSES, $28 to $49
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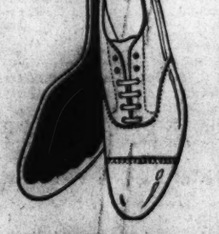

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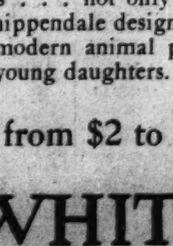

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

UNITED STATES PLACES FOUR

Canada and Norway Get Two Each in 10,000-Meter Final

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 6 (AP)—Exactly the same eight speed-skaters, Irving Jaffee, Ed Schroeder, Valentine Bialis and Edward Wedge of the United States, Frank Stack and Alex Hurd of Canada and the Norwegian aces, Bernt Evensen and Ivar Ballangrud, qualified again today for the finals Monday of the 10,000-meter Olympic championship.

The two heats, first four in each to qualify, were ordered raced over today after a series of protests and disqualifications yesterday.

Light snow drifted about the Olympic oval where only a few hundred of the hardiest supporters of the 1932 Olympic Winter Games braved the frigid air. Outside the sled dogs of a dozen teams, on the schedule for the first half of a 50-mile race today, barked and yowled an accompaniment to a brass band that had the courage to start the third day's Olympic proceedings by playing "In the Good Old Summer Time."

The start of the heats was delayed a half hour by another outburst of temperament, this time on the part of several skaters who qualified yesterday, among them several of the United States contingent.

After a brand new set of arguments and an agreement that all skaters today must average better than 45 second a lap and take turns leading the pack, the skaters decided to come out and race.

Alex Hurd of Canada again won the first heat, with Ivar Ballangrud of Norway, second; Valentine Bialis, United States, third, and Edwin Wedge of Detroit, fourth and last qualifier in this heat for the final. The Finnish champion, Ossian Bloomquist, and Michael Staksrub of Norway again failed to qualify. The time was 17m. 56.2s.

Marion McCarthy, of Canada, and the two Japanese, Tomejyu Uruma and Shozo Ishiwara, dropped out before half of the 6.2 miles had been raced, and the event became a strict battle for positions for the final sprint. As they reached the final turn and broke into a sprint, Hurd came from fifth place to nose out Ballangrud by two feet, while Bialis, starting from the rear with the Canadian, almost nipped the Norwegian. Yesterday, in the heat that was canceled, Bialis finished second to Hurd, with Wedge third and Ballangrud fourth. Staksrud fell three laps from home, but picked himself up and was up with the pack when the final sprint came.

thing between them as they came through the last 100 yards at a terrific clip to hit the tape in a bunch. These four far outclass their field.

The times in general were slower than yesterday, apparently due to the unnecessary exertion in skating over six miles two successive days.

10,000-METER SPEED-SKATING PRELIMINARIES
(Four to Qualify in Each Heat)

First Heat—Won by Alex Hurd, Canada; Ivar Ballangrud, Norway, second; Valentine Bialis, United States, third; Edwin Wedge, United States, fourth; Ossian Bloomquist, Finland, fifth; Michael Stakarud, Norway, sixth. Time—17m. 56.2s.

Second Heat—Won by Irving Jaffee, United States; Frank Stack, Canada, second; Bernt Evenson, Norway, and Edward Schroeder, United States, tied for third. Time—18m. 5.4s.

Canada met Germany this morning in a championship game and the Canadians won by a score of 4 to 1.

BAYLOR BEARS HOLDING LEAD

Have Four Victories and No Defeats in Southwest Conference

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING

	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Baylor	4	0	142	101	1.000
Arkansas	3	1	124	88	.750
Tex. Christian	2	1	123	76	.667
Rice	3	2	132	158	.600
Texas	2	3	127	155	.400
Texas A. & M.	0	3	85	109	.000
So. Methodist	0	4	88	134	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 6—As the halfway mark nears in the Southwest Conference basketball race, Baylor University continues to lead Conference colleges with four victories and no defeats. Consistency has been a big factor in the Baylor Bears' four victories.

Because of mid-term examinations, only one Conference game was played last week. The Baylor Bears won from the Rice Institute Owls, 41 to 21. Baylor started this week by a victory over Texas A. & M. College, 40 to 33, a game which went two extra five-minute periods. The score was tied 32-all at the end of the regular game. Neither team scored in the first extra period, but the Bears came back strong in the second extra period to chalk up eight points.

Four Conference contests are on the schedule for this week-end. Easily the outstanding games will be the pair of contests between the Baylor Bears and the University of Arkansas Razorbacks. Although one of the leading teams in the Conference this year, the Razorbacks are picked as the underdogs by the critics.

Texas will meet Texas Christian University, last year's champions. Earlier in the season the Christian five won from the Longhorns, 52 to 22, so it is not expected the Longhorns will offer much opposition. The two cellar teams, Southern Methodist University and Texas A. & M., will battle for their first Conference victory.

Adolph Dietzel '33, Texas Christian center, is finding plenty of opposition in his attempt to capture his second individual scoring title. Two players, Raymond Strickland '32 of Baylor and V. A. Dixon '32 of Rice, are tied with Dietzel for the leadership at this time. Each have 48 points. However Dietzel has played in only three contests, while Strickland has played in four and Dixon five. Dietzel is several points ahead of his last year scoring. He has averaged 16 points a game. Last year his average for each game was 14 points. The leading individual scorers follow:

Players	College	Goals	Foul	Pts.
Adolph Dietzel, c, T. C. U.		19	10	48
R. Strickland, c	Baylor	19	10	48
V. A. Dixon, rf,	Rice	20	8	48
W. S. Kubricht, c,	Texas	17	12	46
J. H. Hess Jr., lf,	Rice	16	14	46
Wendall Sumner, lf, T. C. U.		15	10	40
J. L. Sexton, c,	Arkansas	13	12	38
Raymond Alford, lf,	Baylor	10	13	33
C. B. Beard, lg,	Tex. A. & M.	9	15	33
T. B. Murphy, rg,	Arkansas	12	4	28

KIECKHEFER IN TIE FOR FIRST

To Meet Reiselt in Decisive Game of Three-Cushion Tourney

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

	W	L	HR	BQ
Otto Reiselt	7	2	12	37
A. H. Kieckhefer	7	2	9	40
A. J. Thurnblad	6	4	13	34
F. S. Scoville	6	5	8	46
G. L. Copulos	6	5	9	41
J. M. Layton	5	5	8	36
Jacob Schaefer	5	6	10	31
L. J. Kenney	5	6	7	43
A. K. Hall	5	6	7	49
J. N. Boseman	5	7	11	33
Bernard Westhus	4	6	7	48
T. S. Denton	2	9	7	55

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 6—Two former champions, A. H. Kieckhefer of Chicago and Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, are to meet in the final game for the world's championship at professional three-cushion billiards here Monday. While two games involving these leaders are to be played today, the events of yesterday determined the participants in the title contest.

Kieckhefer, playing a game of the caliber of his best days, more than a decade ago, when he won the title and defended it in turn against seven challengers within a few months, defeated A. J. Thurnblad, another Chicagoan and last year's title winner, 50 to 33 in 40 innings. This gave him a tie with Reiselt for first place at 7 games won and 2 lost.

Reiselt, finding the winning pace hard to sustain longer after three weeks of superlative play, lost a game to Copulos of Eugene, Ore., 50 to 29 in 42 innings. In eight previous games he had lost only to Jacob Schaefer of San Francisco, the 18.2 balkline king, whose shotmaking has been the outstanding novelty of the tourney.

Kieckhefer plays J. M. Layton of Sedalia, Mo., former champion, while Reiselt plays Thurnblad. There is a good chance that either of the leaders, or both, may be defeated in these contests, as their opponents have little at stake and will be out from under pressure.

Kieckhefer, who has been in exemplary condition throughout the tourney, stepped to the table all wound up last night and unwound a high run of 8 on his very first opportunity. Determined to prevent a runaway, Thurnblad chalked up his cue in the third frame and ran his high of 6, tying the score at 8 all. Kieckhefer moved ahead with 7 points in the next three innings while his rival made 2.

After five scoreless innings, Kieckhefer began to click off the fine cut shots for which he is noted, shots of a delicacy that few of his rivals see, or at least try, and climbed ahead with doubles and triples and two runs of 4. The score by innings:

A. H. Kieckhefer—8 0 0 3 1 3 0 8 s 0 0 0 1 3 0 2 0 0 2 s 1 4 0 3 1 1 s 1 3 0 1 0 4 0 1 2 0 2 0 0 0 3—50. Innings—40. High Run—8. Safeties—3.

A. J. Thurnblad—1 1 6 0 0 2 2 0 s 1 1 f 0 1 3 0 0 0 s 0 1 1 1 1 1 s 1 s 2 0 0 3 0 0 4 0 0 1 1 0 0 s—31. Innings—40. High Run—6. Safeties—4. Fouls—1. (One off). Referee—C. H. McElligott.

Copulos traded the lead several times with Reiselt, but finally got out in front, never to be threatened thereafter, in the seventeenth frame. Here his run of 6 gave him the advantage, 22 to 16. He made 12 caroms in the next eight turns and in the thirty-third clicked off his high run of 7. This put him 20 points ahead, 43 to 23. The score by innings:

G. L. Copulos—2 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 0 2 5 0 s 0 s 1 6 0 1 4 0 1 1 2 3 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 7 2 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 2—50. Innings—42. High run—7. Safeties—2.

Otto Reiselt—1 0 3 0 0 0 3 1 4 1 0 1 s 0 0 0 2 0 2 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 s 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 1 s 0 1 1—29. Innings—41. High run—4. Safeties—3. Referee—A. G. Cutler.

MISS VAN WIE ADVANCES

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 6 (AP)—Matching women's par of 78 for the north course of the Los Angeles Country Club, Miss Virginia Van Wie of Chicago established herself as an outstanding threat in the mid-winter Los Angeles golf championship yesterday by defeating her fellow townswoman, Miss Mary K. Browne, 2 up. Also advancing to the semifinals, Mrs. Louis D. Cheney of San Gabriel, Calif., defeated Mrs. Gregg Lifur of Los Angeles, 3 and 1. Mrs. Roy Green of Culver City, Calif., defending champion, won from Mrs. C. Cary of Los Angeles, 2 and 1. Miss Marion Hollins of Santa Cruz, Calif., former United States Women's champion, defeated Mrs. Kenneth Carter of Pomona, Calif., 9 and 7. Mrs. Cheney meets Mrs. Green next, while Miss Van Wie and Miss Hollins are paired in the other bracket.

FLOHR AND TARTAKOWER WIN

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—S. Flohr of Czechoslovakia and Dr. Savielly Tartakower of Poland were the winners in the fifth round of the international chess tournament at Central Hall, Westminster, yesterday. Four games were adjourned. The summary: Maroczy, Hungary, vs. Kashdan, United States, adjourned. Alekhine, France, vs. Buerger, England, adjourned. Flohr, Czechoslovakia, defeated Milner-Barry, England. Thomas, England, vs. Winter, England, adjourned. Sultan Khan, India, vs. Miss Vera Menchik, Czechoslovakia, adjourned. Tartakower, Poland, defeated Koltanowski, Belgium. The leading scores: Flohr, 4½—½; Alekhine, 4—0; Kashdan, 3½—½; Tartakower, 3½—1½; Maroczy and Sultan Khan, each 2—2.

U. S. CURLERS TAKE LEAD

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Feb. 6 (AP)—The United States curlers squeezed out a 4-point lead over Canada's best in the opening matches last night for the Gordon international trophy. Scores were: United States 59, Canada 55. Four matches were played and each nation won two, but it was medal play and total scores that counted. Play will be completed today. The summary: Saranac Lake Team 1, 18, Caledonia Curling Club, Canada, 11; Royal of Montreal 17, Schenectady, N. Y., Team 2, 14; Saranac Lake Team 3, 17, Montreal Wests 11; Huntington 16, Schenectady Team 1, 10. Totals: United States 59, Canada 55. Canada, however, took the Munson Shield Trophy, the Heathers of Montreal defeating two Utica teams in succession, 16 to 12 and 17 to 14, to win.

TOPPING WINS GOLF FINAL

BELLEAIR, Fla., Feb. 6 (AP)—Playing steady golf throughout, Henry Topping of Greenwich, Conn., yesterday won the annual early season tournament here, defeating J. George Bishop, Summit, N. J., 6 and 4, in the finals. Topping previously won the championship here in 1927. The Greenwich veteran reached the halfway point in the 18-hole final round with a 38, two over par, to become 5 up on Bishop, who took a 44. Topping became dormie 6 on the twelfth hole and after dropping the next because of penalty shot, ended the match on the fourteenth when Bishop got into trouble.

MOORE SIGNS WITH RED SOX

Wiley Moore, veteran right-handed pitcher of the Boston Red Sox, who led the American League last season in winning extra-inning games, has signed his contract for 1932, it is announced by "Hi" Mason, secretary of the club.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULT

Springfield 18, Tufts 14.

Memphis (Tenn.) Chosen for U.S. Clay Court Tennis Tourney

By the Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6 (AP)—The executive committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association today recommended to the association's annual convention that all major championship tournament for 1932 be returned to the clubs that entertained them last year, except the national clay courts play, which will go to Memphis, Tenn.

The Memphis tournament, bringing the event into the South for the first time will open the "big circuit" June 6-11.

The West Side Tennis Club of Forest Hills, N. Y., will be host to the women's singles championship Aug. 15-20 and the men's and veterans' singles Aug. 22-27. The United States doubles will be played at Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Other tournament dates include the national intercollegiate, Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., June 20-25; Public Parks championships, Louisville, Ky., Aug. 15-20; and the following junior events: Girls' hard court championships, Berkeley Tennis Club, Berkeley, Calif., June 6-11; junior and boys' championships, Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind., Aug. 8-13; girls grass court championships, Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martins, Penna., Sept. 5-10; junior and boys' indoor, place not decided, Dec. 26-Jan. 2; girls' indoor, Longwood Covered Courts, Newton Mass., Dec. 26-31.

The 1933 men's indoor will be played March 11-18 at the Seventh Regiment Tennis Club, New York, and the women's indoor, March 27-April 1. On the Longwood Covered Courts, Newton.

The U. S. L. T. A. convention in assembling today was expected to vote through with little or no discussion the recommendation of Capt. Samuel Hardy of last year's Davis Cup team that the 1932 cup-seekers go direct to France for the interzone final, eliminating play at Wimbledon because of the danger of a post-Wimbledon letdown and the difference in the Wimbledon and French surfaces.

Possibility still exists, however, that Sidney B. Wood Jr. may be sent independently to Wimbledon to defend his singles title there, regardless of the makeup of the Davis team.

JOHNSON STARS AS KANSAS TRIUMPHS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa, Feb. 6—The University of Kansas avenged itself upon Iowa State College for the defeat it took from the Cyclones earlier in the season, last night by defeating Coach Louis E. Menze's outfit, 40 to 27.

KANSAS		IOWA STATE
McGuire, Harrington, lf	rg	Rieke
O'Leary, rf	lg	Hawk, Holmes
Johnson, c	c	Heitman
Bausch, O'Neil, lg	rf	Levine, Thomson
Schnaker, Page, rg	lf	Roadcap

Score—University of Kansas 40, Iowa State College 27. Goals from floor—Johnson 8, O'Leary 6, Harrington 3 for Kansas; Roadcap 4, Holmes 4, Thomson 2, Heitman for Iowa State. Goals from foul—O'Leary 5, Johnson for Kansas; Heitman 2, Roadcap, Levine, Hawk for Iowa State. Official—E. C. Quigley, St. Mary's.

WINSOME FIRST IN STAR CLASS

HAVANA, Feb. 6 (AP)—Winsom, Harkness Edwards' star class yacht representing the Peconic Bay fleet of Long Island, yesterday won the first race of the series of three for the Cuba Cup, the largest trophy offered in star class racing. Winsome, which finished far behind the Cuban yacht, Aurrera V, in the first race of the Becadri trophy series Thursday, beat Aurrera V by 9 seconds yesterday. Aurrera V was sailed yesterday by Manuel de Sena. Another Cuban craft, Jibaro, skippered by Cesar Fuentes, finished third, with Henry Ludeke's Curlew, from Barnegat Bay, N. J., fourth, Moonshine, Narragansett Bay yacht sailed by Davis Atwater, fifth, and Okia III, Philip Bauer's South Jersey representative, sixth and last.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Amherst 31, Hamilton 27.
Coast Guard 33, Trinity 26.
Crescent-Ham. A. C. 35, Springfield 27.
Drexel 29, Gettysburg 24.
Mass. State 32, Wesleyan 28.
Norwich 32, Boston 23.
Providence 37, Pratt Institute 19.
Syracuse 25, Creighton 19.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Colby 3, New Hampshire 2.
Princeton 3, Boston 1.

Battle for Second Place Ends in Tie

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B FINAL STANDING
NEW YORK GROUP

	Rounds W.	Rounds L.	Matches W.	Matches L.	Pct.
Crescent A. C.	8	0	40	16	1.000
Yale Club	5	3	35	21	.625
Princeton Club	5	3	34	22	.625
City A. C.	4	4	36	28	.500
Harvard Club	4	4	30	30	.500
Park Avenue S. C.	4	4	28	30	.500
New York A. C.	3	5	28	28	.375
Columbia U. C.	3	5	24	32	.375
Fraternity S. T. C.	0	8	11	45	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb 6—With the championship already settled in the possession of Crescent Athletic Club, which did not play, the battles of the final round of the New York Group of the Metropolitan Class B squash tennis team championship played yesterday centered chiefly on the battle for second place, for which four teams were tied as the result of the semifinal round last week.

Yale Club, with a 6-to-1 victory over Harvard Club, on the courts of the latter, and Princeton Club, which had a struggle to dispose of Columbia University Club, 4 to 3, on the courts of the latter, were able to maintain their positions and tie for second place, with City Athletic Club, losing to Park Avenue Squash Club, 5 to 2, and Harvard Club tied with both of them for fourth place.

In the remaining match, New York Athletic Club, defeating Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 5 to 2, tied Columbia for seventh position.

Crescent Athletic Club will encounter the winner of the New Jersey Group, of which the final round is scheduled for Sunday, for the metropolitan title. The summary:

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—NEW YORK GROUP—Finals

YALE CLUB 6; HARVARD CLUB 1

J. S. Becker, Yale Club, defeated W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, 15—10, 15—11, 17—14.
W. S. Davidson, Yale Club, defeated R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, 15—9, 17—16.
O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, defeated Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club, 15—1, 9—15, 15—2.
W. W. Stokes, Yale Club, defeated J. A. Milholland, Harvard Club, 7—15, 16—1, 15—14.
Van Buren Tallaferro, Yale Club, defeated G. A. Brownell, Harvard Club, 15—7, 15—6.
Prescott Evarts, Yale Club, defeated J. S. Murphy, Harvard Club, 15—6, 15—10.
E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, defeated M. S. Mattuck, Harvard Club, 15—8, 4—15, 15—13.

PRINCETON CLUB 4, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 3

N. C. Willett, Columbia U. C., defeated L. B. Dailey Jr., Princeton Club, 2—15, 15—12, 15—9.
C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, defeated C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., 15—9, 17—15.
Jerome Lang, Columbia U. C., defeated F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, 15—10, 15—6.
H. D. Wood, Princeton Club, defeated W. J. Wilson, Columbia U. C., 2—15, 15—3, 15—9.
W. H. English Jr., Princeton Club, defeated H. G. Larson, Columbia U. C., 15—12, 15—6.
N. N. Alexander, Columbia U. C., defeated R. L. Tompkins, Princeton Club, 15—9, 15—11.
C. S. White, Princeton Club, defeated V. de C. Lynn, Columbia U. C., 9—15, 15—8, 15—6.

PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 5, CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 2

F. V. Brodil, Park, defeated A. P. Heineman, City, 15—2, 15—5.
S. B. Jones, Park, defeated S. L. Samuels, City, 15—13, 16—18, 17—15.
C. R. Smith, Park, won from H. A. Mayer, City, by default.
C. B. Mergentime, City, defeated A. L. Noel, Park, 16—15, 15—15, 15—7.
Carlos Lazo, Park, defeated T. A. Backer, City, 11—15, 15—9, 15—7.
M. H. Fischer Jr., City, defeated H. A. Haines, Park, 9—15, 18—15, 15—12.
W. A. Forrester, Park, defeated Milton Cohn, City, 15—10, 15—12.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 5 FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 2

R. W. Georgi, New York, defeated H. K. Sayen, Fraternity, 15—10, 15—10.
R. A. O'Neill, Fraternity, defeated Sefton Tranter Jr., New York, 15—13, 15—17.
W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity, defeated J. P. Leo, New York, 15—2, 15—1.
E. J. Gleason, New York, defeated S. W. Smith, Fraternity, 15—3, 15—8.
R. A. Leydendecker, New York, defeated Harold Stearns, Fraternity, 15—8; 15—7.
P. S. Blake, New York, defeated Leonard Shumway, Fraternity, 15—8, 15—7.
C. E. Bunn, New York, won from Sanford Treat, Fraternity, by default.

DARTMOUTH TEAM SCORES 37 POINTS

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 6 (AP)—The Dartmouth College winter sports team virtually clinched the 1932 carnival championship by scoring a total of 37 points in the five events on yesterday's opening program. The University of New Hampshire team, winner of the President Harding Trophy at Lake Placid and the Green's greatest threat, was only able to collect 11 points. McGill and Harvard were the only other point scorers, the Canadian collegians gaining five points and the Crimson one point.

Thirteen American and Canadian colleges entered the skiing and skating competitions, but not all of them were represented in yesterday's events.

The Dartmouth performers won all of the five events and captured most of the second and third place points to run up more points than they scored last year when they won the two-day meet.

The absence of John A. Shea '34, now starring for the United States Olympic skating team, did not appear to weaken the Dartmouth forces. Donald G. Mahoney '34, Shea's sophomore classmate, substituted for the latter in impressive fashion, winning the 440-yard skating race with ease and defeating T. R. Downs '32 of New Hampshire by a scant margin in the two-mile event. Downs also tallied in the quarter-mile race.

Dartmouth made a clean sweep of the figure-skating competition, Lyman E. Wakefield Jr. '32, intercollegiate champion, taking first place; Capt. M. G. Tucker '32, second, and I. L. Whitney '33 getting third. No fourth place was awarded, because Downs failed to meet the requirements.

R. P. D. Goldthwait '33 and R. L. Emerson '34 gave Dartmouth first and second places in the ski proficiency test, third going to G. B. Jost '32 of McGill, who gave McGill three more points by capturing second in the downhill ski race, won by Emerson, another Dartmouth sophomore. R. S. Balch '35 of Harvard placed fourth.

YALE SWIMMING TEAM OPENS WITH VICTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 6—Yale University opened its Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association season here last night by defeating the College of the City of New York in both swimming and water polo. The score of the swimming meet was 38 to 33, and the final score of the water polo match, 43 to 27.

The Eli relay team established a new intercollegiate record for the 400-yard swim, but was disqualified when one of its members "beat the gun." Harold E. Kramer '33, brilliant C. C. N. Y. swimmer, was easily the star of the meet. The swimming summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. S. Lee '33, Yale; Harris Abelson '33, C. C. N. Y., second; Crane, Yale, third. Time—24 4-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by H. E. Kramer '33, C. C. N. Y.; D. P. Bishop Jr. '34, Yale, second; H. B. VanderPoel '34, Yale, third. Time—58⅘s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by H. E. Kramer '33, C. C. N. Y.; J. R. Mooney '33S, Yale, second; C. F. Stewart '34, Yale, third. Time—2m. 27 1-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by H. E. Kramer '33, C. C. N. Y.; Joseph Barker Jr. '34, Yale, second; J. H. Page '34, Yale, third. Time—5m. 23s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by Henry Merriman '32, Yale; S. K. Tully '33, Yale, second; Curville Robinson '32, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—1m. 51⅘s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Eugene Sigel '33, C. C. N. Y.; Anthony, Yale, second; P. D. Lapham '33, Yale, third. Time—2m. 49s.

Fancy Dive—Won by S. N. Loud '34S, Yale; John Brasin '32, Yale, second; Norman Narengo '34, C. C. N. Y., third. Winner's points—67.8.

400-Yard Relay—Won by C. C. N. Y. (Jesse Ratner '33, Curville Robinson '32, Nathan Snow '34, William Robin '34; Yale, disqualified. Time—3m. 36⅗s.

Canadian Squash Racquets Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 6—The first two rounds of play on Friday in the annual Canadian amateur squash racquets championship reduced the field to eight players, three from Ottawa, two each from Hamilton and this city and one from Quebec. The quarterfinals and semifinals will be played Saturday with the final on Sunday. Argue Martin of Hamilton, the defending champion, won both his matches. The summaary:

CANADIAN AMATEUR SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP
First Round

G. Beaubien, Montreal, defeated G. Leclerc, Ottawa, 15—9, 9—15, 15—2, 10—15, 15—12.
R. Desbarats, Ottawa, defeated M. Gravel, Montreal, 15—10, 15—5, 16—10.
H. D. Lancaster, Quebec, defeated E. G. Smith, Quebec, 15—8, 15—6, 15—12.
T. C. Skelton, Montreal, defeated G. A. Sharp, Ottawa, 15—7, 19—6, 15—10.
Dr. C. R. Joyce, Montreal, defeated R. D. Steers, Ottawa, 15—1, 15—5, 15—1.
J. T. Wilson, Ottawa, defeated C. E. Pacaud, Montreal, 15—8, 15—7, 15—10.
H. Levy, Hamilton, defeated H. G. Young, Montreal, 12—15, 15—11, 17—15, 15—12, 15—12.
J. F. Bentley, Ottawa, defeated P. Loiseau, Ottawa, 15—13, 10—15, 15—7, 15—11.
Argue Martin, Hamilton, defeated W. Chipman, Montreal, 15—9, 15—5, 15—4.

Second Round

J. A. Duchesneau, Montreal, defeated Dr. C. R. Joyce, Montreal, 16—13, 15—10, 15—10.
R. Desbarats, Ottawa, defeated L. Mickles, Montreal, 9—15, 15—9, 18—16, 4—15, 16—12.
A. Powis, Montreal, defeated S. F. Tilden, Montreal, 15—12, 15—12, 15—11.
H. D. Lancaster, Quebec, defeated J. Stethem, Montreal, 15—6, 15—10, 15—6.
J. T. Wilson, Ottawa, defeated Dr. J. C. Flanagan, Montreal, 15—9, 5—15, 15—8, 15—10.
H. Levy, Hamilton, defeated G. Beaubien, Montreal, 11—15, 15—4, 18—16, 15—12.
J. F. Bentley, Ottawa, defeated J. C. Baird, Montreal, 10—15, 15—10, 15—6, 16—13.
A. Martin, Hamilton, defeated T. C. Skelton, Montreal, 15—9, 15—10, 15—11.

Chicago Defeats St. Louis Flyers

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	16	2	12	57	40	32
St. Louis	14	4	11	52	53	28
Chicago	14	4	11	69	43	28
Tulsa	12	3	12	54	54	24
Duluth	11	1	15	52	65	22
Buffalo	7	3	14	28	57	14

(No points for ties—Buffalo withdrew Jan. 29)

RESULT FEB. 5
Chicago 2, St. Louis 1.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 6—All the scoring was done in the last 10 minutes in a game won by the Chicago Shamrocks from the St. Louis Flyers, 2 to 1, in the American Hockey League race here last night. This provided the second victory for the locals in six meetings with Dick Carroll's combination.

After 11m. 40s. of the third period, Headley passed to Riley and the latter propelled the puck past Christello, visiting goalie, for the first count of the game. In another four minutes, Brydson fed McFadyen for the second Shamrock goal. With scarcely more than a minute to play, St. Louis got busy and Bouchard scored on a pass from St. John. The summary:

CHICAGO		ST. LOUIS
McFadyen, Burns, Prelesnik, lw	rw	Kendall, St. John, Creasey
Johnson, MacKenzie, Riley, c	c	Kirk, McPherson, DePaul
Brydson, Wiseman, O'Neill, rw	lw	Jackson, Hill, Scott
Headley, Taylor, ld	rd	Williams, Mulligan
Buswell, Clayton, rd	ld	Loucks, Bouchard
Karakas, g		g, Christello

Score—Chicago 2, St. Louis 1. Goals—Riley and McFadyen for Chicago; Bouchard for St. Louis. Assists—Headley and Brydson for Chicago; St. John for St. Louis. Referee—Dr. Edward O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

INDIANS SEEK BOACH

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 6 (AP)—His efforts to secure a minor league goalie having failed, Col. John S. Hammond of the New York Rangers, who control the Springfield franchise in the Canadian-American Hockey League, last night advised he is trying to get Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League, and James E. Dooley, president of the Canadian-American, to allow John Ross Roach of the Rangers to play goal for the Indians when they tackle the Philadelphia Arrows here tonight. Alfie Moore, regular Springfield goalie, met with a mishap, and Harvey Stone, his relief, is unavailable too.

HOEY REGAINS SNOWSHOE LEAD

L'ASSOMPTION, Que., Feb. 6 (AP)—Frank Hoey of Montreal regained the lead in the 200-mile Quebec City-to-Montreal snowshoe race by winning the 24-mile lap from Berthierville. Hoey's total elapsed time last night was 22h. 57m. 49s. Johnny Coco of New York, fifth in yesterday's run, dropped into second place in elapsed time with 23h. 1m. 15s. August Fager of Ashtabula, Ohio, is third with 23h. 13m. 20s.; Morris Richman, New York, ninth, with 25m. 1m. 40s., and Sam Richman, New York, eleventh, with 28h. 26m. 35s. Of the starting field of 33 only 19 remained last night. Two more laps are to be run, the race ending at Montreal Sunday.

MRS. ZECH WINS GOLF FINAL

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 6 (AP)—Mrs. Lillia Zech of Chicago defeated Mrs. R. D. Sterrett of Hutchinson, Kan., 6 and 4, yesterday to win the Bayshore Golf Club championship for women for the second time in three years. The final round was for 36 holes. An advantage of 2 up in the morning round was lost but soon regained by Mrs. Zech and held through the twenty-seventh hole. From there she made short work of finishing the match.

Three Overtime Games in League

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Hollywood	13	3	4	65	38	36
Los Angeles	8	1	9	74	73	17
San Francisco	5	4	7	41	56	14
Oakland	4	3	9	44	57	11

RESULT JAN. 30
Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 3, overtime.
RESULT FEB. 1
Hollywood 2, San Francisco 2, overtime.
RESULT FEB. 3
Hollywood 4, Oakland 0.
RESULT FEB. 4
Los Angeles 4, Hollywood 3, overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Feb. 6—At Los Angeles, Jan. 30, Don Cummings was the star of an interesting California Hockey League match, wherein the 'Frisco Rangers were nosed out by Irving's Angels in overtime, 4 to 3. Cummings' clever stick work is prominent in every start. He is able to shoot from any position, always accepts any pass and is fast in all his moves. Vokes and Miller tied the score at 3-all near the end of the third period and Vokes only missed a win by an inch, when White turned back his third shot at goal in the last minute. McClellan of the Angels took a pass from Burke for the winning goal.

Hollywood journeyed north, Feb. 1, for a game with the San Francisco Rangers. The latter led 2 to 1 for 55 minutes, Eddie Vokes rifling the puck past Hollywood's defense for the two goals. Then Manager Lloyd Cook ordered his team to play a strictly defensive game, but McQuaig slipped through the pack with a goal for Hollywood. The tie score remained throughout the overtime, 2 to 2. Evans from Coupes accounted for the other goal for the Movie Stars.

Walker's Hollywood team defeated Oakland, Feb. 2, at the Oakland Arena, 4 to 0. Earl Robertson in the net for the southern team was a star and his keen play was easily the feature of the evening. Dyck, Dunn, Jim Evans and the ever-reliable Louis Coupez made the scores for the winners. The Oakland club is still without a victory over Hollywood this season.

The two leading teams of the California Hockey League battled 65 minutes Feb. 4, at Palais de Glace in Hollywood, Earl Sande accepting a pass from Guy Pool of the Angels for the winning goal, 4 to 3. Both clubs played brilliant defensive hockey to combat the ever-present attacks. Pool to Cummings put Los Angeles in the lead early in the game. McQuaig equalized in a solo rush. Irving and Sande made it look like a Los Angeles victory in the third period, only to have Chuck Dunn tie the score on a pass from Evans and send the play into overtime.

Temporary End To Brief Hockey War

CHICAGO, Feb. 6 (AP)—Hockey's latest "war" ended temporarily at least yesterday when the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League dropped negotiations to sign up "Burr" Williams, ace of the St. Louis American Hockey League club.

Defying threats of the St. Louis club to seek legal redress, the Black Hawks went ahead with their plans to sign Williams, only to discover that he had signed a new and valid contract with the St. Louis Flyers on Jan. 27. The discovery forced them to drop the matter with a new threat to hire any desirable hockey player without a valid contract.

"This contract, of Jan. 27, of course, has not had time to be broken and we therefore regard Williams as normally and legally bound to the St. Louis club," the Black Hawks management said. "Under no circumstances can we have business dealings with him. Our position remains exactly the same as outlined previously. Any player of sufficient ability, who either has no contract or whose contract has not been lived up to, will be welcomed to our club, if we can use him. But we will not encourage or aid any player to break a bona fide contract with anyone."

Williams conferred with Black Hawk officials yesterday and explained he did not think his signature to a new contract would bind him to the St. Louis club. Black Hawk officials said Williams told them that the St. Louis club owed him $2700 in back salary and that he thought that was enough to invalidate contract.

Neither the American League nor the Black Hawks appeared greatly concerned over another player, Bob Trapp, of the Tulsa American League Club, who was dickering with the Hawks for a job. The Hawks explained they wanted Trapp for trading purposes only, while American League officials said they doubted whether any protest would be made in case Trapp should jump to the National League.

Williams, however, was regarded by the Hawks as a real find. He has been one of the outstanding players of the American circuit this season and the Hawks were anxious to acquire his services.

VETERAN SQUASH TENNIS UNDER WAY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Only a couple of matches were actually played yesterday on the first day of the United States veteran squash tennis championship, the balance of the scheduled matches going by default. In most of these cases, the loser by withdrawal had merely entered by habit, and fell out as soon as the draw was made.

But none of those expected to give Harold R. Mixsell,

STAINED GLASS FOUND USEFUL OUTSIDE CHURCH

No Longer Necessary to Go to Europe for Best in Craft

By JANET MABIE
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An energetic little elderly woman stood in the light coming through eloquent stained glass in a great church in New York. Her eyes sparkled; jets on her Victorian bonnet drew trembling colored light to themselves; her black gloved hands, folded before her, expressed rapt satisfaction.

"There!" said she to the canon who was showing the window; "when we want glass like that, we must get it in Europe; it can never be found anywhere else."

The canon smiled, telling her as gently as he could that the glass, designed in the United States, had been made by domestic craftsmen.

"But ridiculous!" she cried. She is one who can tell a canon he is being ridiculous without offending him. Still, being fair-minded, she added, less formidably, "Are you sure it was made here? . . . Well, is that so! Incredible! I am amazed!"

The origin of stained glass now in use in the United States, and the extent to which the craft is practiced here are not widely enough known. For some reason, the whole subject of stained glass seems to be pigeon-holed in mystery, which is a pity, since the best glass being made anywhere is being made in the United States, often in the very technique and the ultimate excellence as well of the great craftsmen of the Middle Ages.

Approximately 1800 men are working in stained glass in the United States. About 100 of these are designers. Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, leader in this country of the Gothic wing in architecture, believes the records of eight or ten of this number make them "first string men." These are the men architects think of first when commissions are available requiring superlative design and exquisite handling of materials.

Several of them live in Boston: Mr. Wilbur H. Burnham; Mr. Joseph G. Reynolds, of Reynolds, Francis & Rhoenstock, and Mr. Charles J. Connick.

Mr. Nicoli d'Ascenzo of Philadelphia, descended from an Italian family of armorers, came to the United States when he was eight years of age and later became a portrait painter. The caprices of his clients bothered him and he gave up the medium. He is a superb colorist. While doing some mural decorations for buildings he was disappointed that the light from near-by stained glass windows spread over them; so he began to work in glass himself, and his work became so good that the American Institute of Architects gave him that distinction which is difficult to earn, an honorary membership.

We have come a long way from the crude methods of times when monks stirred molten glass in pots swung over fierce fires in the forests of France, and no two pots produced the same color. Many colors in the most celebrated church glass in the Old World were purely accidental, but in modern times craftsmen recognize those "accidents" to be of surpassing beauty, and do their best to accomplish by intent what their forerunners managed unwittingly.

It is the custom to think of stained glass not only as an exceedingly expensive decoration but one only suitable, as well, for use in churches. As an art it has prospered because there has been unprecedented building of churches in the United States in this century and, properly used, stained glass has enhanced their beauty. Improperly used, it will spoil any architectural interior; yet it is to be remembered that there are many types of stained glass, and that where the use of figure windows is unsuitable, grisaille, a type of the delicate shaping and ornamentation of silvery white glass, may most beautifully and suitably fill a variety of uses.

It is possible that the slim acquaintance many people have with the variety of uses to which stained glass can be put is due to the sort of artistic disgrace into which it fell in the last half of the nineteenth century

In the '50's and '60's, many Americans illustrated their satisfactory financial status by "cultural" trips to Europe; among the sights they inspected were the medieval cathedrals, jeweled with wonderful glass. They came back deploring the lack of stained glass in home churches, ordered that remedied and often extended its use into their homes. Glass merchants discovered they could make fabulous sums of money by filling apertures in church walls with figures, however badly dressed, in glass, posed against backgrounds of mere sheets of crude color.

Art glass emporia sprang up over night; their proprietors bought fat packs of Hoffman's prints and began to turn out dazzling streams of glass skies, glass plants and trees, glass lambs, glass sunrises and symbolical figures in strange pink and blue garments.

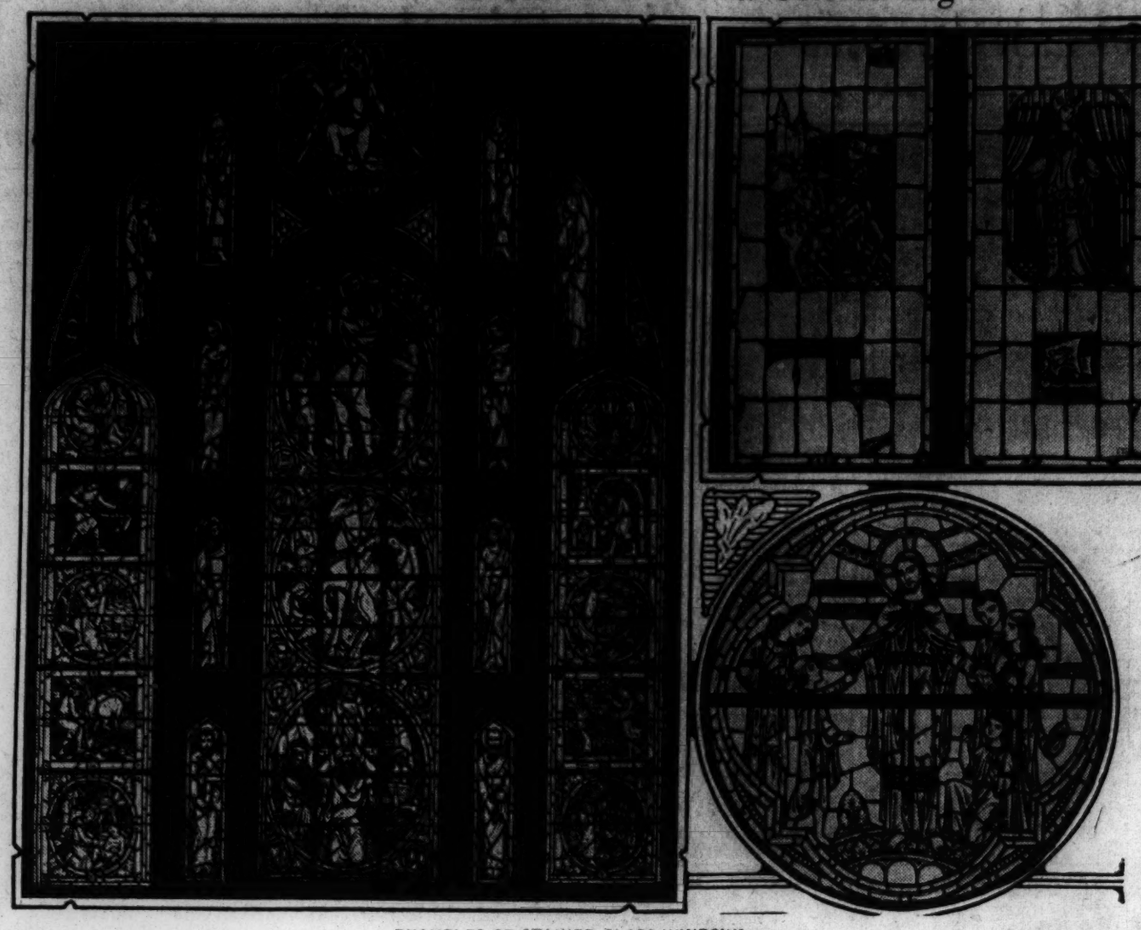
Astonishing sales methods prevailed and the result was to be expected; the greed of the glassmakers having overcome them, and their art glass being superlatively poor and ugly, even heroic methods could not stave off the revolt; people who might have become interested in good stained glass and its uses commenced to laugh at what they saw, and the art entered on a disappointing twilight as a craft.

A stained glass window is a piece of colored and translucent decoration, subordinated to its architectural environment; a unified whole in colored light, with lead work to support it. This being so, it is easy to see that it has other than ecclesiastical uses.

A great deal of the glass used by designers in the United States is imported from England. The color, which is the real glory of stained glass windows, is not painted on the glass but is inherent in it, due to various metallic oxides mixed in its molten state. When a change in color is desired, a separate piece of glass is cut, for with few exceptions, the color pervades a whole piece of glass and it is the uneven depth of the glass which makes the thin part light and the thick part dark.

"Flashed" glass is white glass covered with a layer of colored glass. Beautiful effects are had by eating away parts of a piece of colored glass with hydrofluoric acid. The only paint used in making a window is an opaque pigment, to pick out form and detail. The only actual color painted on glass is really a stain, discovered in the fourteenth century; when this stain is applied on white glass and the whole fired, a beautiful transparent yellow, varying in tint from light lemon to rich orange results.

A Unified Whole in Colored Light



EXAMPLES OF STAINED GLASS WINDOWS

Left—Livingston Memorial Window, Saint Paul's Church, Tivoli, N. Y. (Designed and Made by Charles J. Connick, Boston). Above—Window From Residence of Charles Sumner Colby, Wellesley Hills, Mass. (Designed and Made by Wilbur Herbert Burnham, Boston). Below — Medallion From Window in Westminster Church, Buffalo, N. Y. (Designed and Made by Wilbur Herbert Burnham, Boston).

Dartmouth Holds Its Carnival Amid Ideal Settings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 6—In ideal settings of new snow and ice, the 22nd annual Dartmouth College Winter Carnival was celebrated here yesterday and today with pageants, plays, winter sports events and the crowning of Miss Betty Glendenning of Scarsdale, N. Y., as "Queen of the Snows." Special trains from Boston and New York conveyed nearly 500 girls from Wellesley, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar and other colleges to the festivities.

More than 3000 college students and guests gathered on the slopes of the Hanover Golf course to witness the presentation of a pageant, "King Winter's Court." A huge castle of glistening ice and snow was erected by the students and Dartmouth skiers were in the rôles of King Winter and his attendants. Fireworks and colored lights added to the impressiveness of the pageant.

Ice sculpture created considerable interest and students vied for honors in mastery of their work. A 20-foot statue of Eleazar Wheelock, first president of Dartmouth, carved entirely from ice in heroic proportions, was the center of attraction on the Dartmouth campus. Several other statues of men famous in history were also sculptured from ice on the campus.

"The Beggar on Horseback," a play with 17 scenes, was presented by the Dartmouth Players, last night. Another performance will be given tonight. Although the carnival was shortened one day this year, only the carnival ball was omitted from the list of events.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Symphony Hall: Washington Bicentennial Pageant, auspices Women's Republican Club, D. A. R., C. A. R. and other leading patriotic and historical societies, 8:30.

Brookline Amateurs: Twenty-fifth anniversary celebration and banquet, ballroom, Longwood Towers, 7.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Alumnæ Association: Annual meeting and dinner, preceded by reception; Dr. Karl T. Compton and Dr. Allan W. Rowe, speakers; showing of motion pictures; Hotel Statler, 6:45.

Boston Alumnæ Club, Mu Phi Epsilon: Musicale, Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, guest soloist, home of Mrs. Charles Overlander, 443 Marlborough Street, 8.

Roxbury Latin School: Final performance, annual play and dance, school hall, West Roxbury, 8:30.

Old Charles Street Meeting House: Illustrated lecture by Mr. Rupert Maclaurin on skiing adventures in South America, benefit meeting house restoration fund, Mount Vernon Street, 8.

Informal dance, auspices Society of Harvard Dames, Cambridge Boat Club, Memorial Drive, 8.

Opening day, New England Sportsmen's and Motorboat Show, Mechanics Building, until 10; 10:30, through Feb. 13.

Theaters

Tremont—"The House of Connelly," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"La Douceur d'Aimer," French film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Rigoletto," 8.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Symphony Hall: Meeting, Community Church; address, "What Is Soviet Russia Doing to Religion?" by Dr. John Haynes Holmes, preceded by musical program, 10:30.

Boston Typographical Union No. 13: Special meeting for discussion of the five-day week, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, afternoon.

Forum in Salem: Lecture, "A Vagabond Among Men," by Mr. Whiting Williams, auspices five Salem churches, Crombie Street Church, 7:45.

Boston Public Library: Readings from poems by Miss Nancy Byrd Turner, musical accompaniment by Miss Alice W. Eldridge, 3:30; recital of Hebridean songs on Celtic harp, by Miss Heloise Russell-Fergusson, 8; both events lecture hall, Boylston Street.

New England Sportsmen's and Motorboat Show, Mechanics Building, 1 to 10:30, through Feb. 13.

Boston City Club: Motion picture show, preceded by organ concert by Miss Edith Lang, auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 2:30.

Ford Hall Forum: Lecture, "Will Civilization Crash?" by Lieut.-Com. J. M. Kenworthy, R. N., M. P., British Navy; concert by Miss Virginia Warren, soprano; Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Meetting, Ford Hall Folks: address, "Goethe as the Dramatist of Our Civilization," by Prof. Eugen Kuehnemann, University of Breslau; Kingsley Hall, Ford Building, 4.

Boston Ethical Society: Meeting, address, "The Ethical Society: Its Founder and Its Philosophy," by Mr. Frank W. Swift, George W. Brown Hall, 296 Huntington Avenue, 11.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Showing of film, "Medieval Moderns," 5 Jarvis Street, Cambridge, 3.

First snow train of season, leaves North Station 8:45 for Lincoln, N. H., return 5:30 p. m.

United Synagogue of America: National executive council meeting, Congregation Mishkan Tefilah, afternoon.

Musicale, Garned Museum, Fenway Court, 5. (Open to public.)

Musicale by Camille Girouard, baritone, and June and Iris Jaynoff, composer-pianists, Longwood Towers, 5.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Afternoon musicale, Miss Helen Barr, soprano, auspices Adult Education Department, auditorium, 4. (Open to public).

EVENTS MONDAY

New England Women's Club: Address, "Early American Craftsmen at Their Work," by Mr. Walter A. Dyer, auspices art committee, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Brookline Woman's Club: Meeting, presentation of two one-act plays, character sketches, songs of old France, and other entertainment, Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 2:30.

Women's City Club of Boston: Reception in honor of Mr. Stanley Woodward, 3:30 to 5:30, and opening of his exhibition of water colors, Garden Lounge, through Feb. 22.

Meeting, Boston ministers, address, "Washington: The Human Hero," by the Rev. David N. Beach; discussion; Pilgrim Hall, Tremont Temple, 11.

Harvard University: Lecture in German in series by Prof. Friedrich von der Leyen, "18ten, Jarhundert: Das Erwachem der neuen Dichtung: Klopstock. Der Hainbund," Germanic Museum, 4.

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 7, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Efrem Zimbalist, violinist.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 7, at Longwood Towers, a concert by Camille Girouard, baritone.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 7, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 9, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 10, at the Hotel Statler, a concert by John Charles Thomas, baritone.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 12, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Feb. 13, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 14, at the Boston Art Club, the Boston Flute Players Club.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 14, in Jordan Hall, the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner, conductor.

Monday evening, Feb. 15, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Roland Hayes, tenor.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 17, in Brown Hall, a concert by Joseph Malkin, violoncellist, and J. M. Sanroma, pianist.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 19, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday morning, Feb. 20, in Jordan Hall, a Children's Concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor.

Saturday evening, Feb. 20, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 21, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Second Week of Opera

Monday, Feb. 8—Wagner's "Tristan," with Mmes. Leider, Olszewska; Messrs. Althouse (début), Nissen, Kipnis, Habich. Conductor, Pollak.

Tuesday—Rossini's "Il Barbière di Siviglia," with Mmes. Salvi, Claessens; Messrs. Hackett, Vanni-Marcoux, Damiani, Baccaloni. Conductor, Moranzoni.

Wednesday (7:45 p. m.)—Wagner's "Parsifal," with Mme. Leider; Messrs. Maison, Nissen, Kipnis, Habich, Baromeo. Conductor, Pollak.

Thursday afternoon—Puccini's "La Bohème," with Mmes. Pampanini, Salvi; Messrs. Cortis, Damiani, Lazzari, Baccaloni, Dua, Oliviero. Conductor, Moranzoni.

Thursday evening—Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff," with Mmes. Glade, Claessens; Messrs. Vanni-Marcoux, Althouse, Colcaire, Baromeo. Conductor, Cooper.

Friday—Mozart's "Die Zauberflöte," with Mmes. Leider, Mara, Rädli, Votipka, Sharnova, Freund; Messrs. Kipnis, Marion, Habich. Conductor, Pollak.

Saturday afternoon—Thomas's "Mignon," with Mmes. Glade, Salvi; Messrs. Hackett, Vanni-Marcoux. Conductor, Cooper.

Saturday evening—Verdi's "Il Trovatore," with Mmes. Di Leo (début), Van Gordon; Messrs. Marshall, Formichi, Lazzari. Conductor, Moranzoni.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Exhibitions of the Ross collection; modern French paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier lithographs; selection of modern American prints: Dürer's Life of the Virgin and other German sixteenth century woodcuts; sixteenth century French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Manuscript, drawings and paintings by John Ruskin, from his own collection at Brantwood in Lancashire.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Painting in tempera by R. Arcadius Lyon.

E. C. Yose Galleries, 539 Boylston Street—Recent portraits by Leopold Seyffert. Through Feb. 13.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Drawings and woodcuts of Italy and the Austrian Tyrol, by Katharine M. Gericke. Through Feb. 13.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape and marine paintings by Ogden M. Pleissner.

Schervee Studio, 685 Boylston Street—General print display.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Exhibition of Claude sketches engraved by Barlom. Also a group of photogravures.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—European sketches by Kay Peterson. Through Feb. 13.

Twentieth Century Club, 9 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Through Feb. 21.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

Wool Committee To Discuss Prices

Sessions of the new executive committee of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, which have been held in Boston daily since Jan. 18, adjourned to Washington, for conferences with officials of the Federal Farm Board, it was announced today. Discussion with the Farm Board is to involve marketing programs and price issues, particularly regarding advances to growers on their current clip, it is understood.

The executive committee, which is to direct the selling policies of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, is to hold quarterly meetings, probably in Boston. Mr. Sol Mayer of San Angelo, Texas, is president of the corporation.

Officials of the corporation, which receives about a third of the entire clip of wool in this country, and sells it in the open market, said today that the price situation was encouraging because it showed no weakening of values from last week, though the tone of the market was more quiet. Fine wools are more attractive to buyers, much of these going into women's wear for the Easter trade. Men's clothing wools have been inactive but are now showing a slight pick up, they said.

We cordially indorse the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign. Give your share now.

Music

"Meistersinger"

Boston Opera House—The Chicago Civic Opera Company presents Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," evening of Feb. 5, 1932. The cast:

Hans Sachs	Hans Hermann Nissen
Veit Pogner	Alexander Kipnis
Kunz Vogelgesang	Theodore Ritch
Conrad Nachtigal	Edouard Cotreuil
Sixtus Beckmesser	Eduard Habich
Fritz Kothner	Robert Ringling
Balthazar Zorn	Giuseppe Cavadore
Ulrich Eisslinger	Lodovico Oliviero
Augusta Moser	Octave Dua
Herman Ortel	Jean Vieuille
Hans Schwarz	Antonio Nicolich
Hans Folz	Eugenio Sandrini
Sir Walter Von Stolzing	Rudolph Laubenthal
David	Oscar Colcaire
Eva	Lotte Lehmann
Magdalena	Sonia Sharnova
A Night Watchman	Desire Defrere
Conductor	Egon Pollak

Wagner's masterpiece of comic opera came to a satisfying performance. The cast differed in some particulars from that of last season, and the changes were not always for the better. Mr. Nissen, who replaced Mr. Bockelmann in the principal rôle, has an excellent voice, rounded and powerful, which was heard to even better advantage than on Wednesday. He is, too, a thoroughgoing actor. It is perhaps because he is so good an exponent of the benevolent cobbler that we wished last night that he might have added just that touch of color to his voice and to his acting just that communication of warmth that would have raised his Sachs to the heights.

Mme. Lehmann, the new Eva, was a charming figure who invested with individuality a part which in unimaginative hands tends to take on Micaela-like qualities. Her singing, as on Wednesday, stirred admiration. Mr. Maison, unable to appear in his last season's rôle of Walther, was replaced by Mr. Laubenthal, borrowed for the occasion from the Metropolitan. A thoroughly routined Wagnerian singer, with a voice which has perhaps suffered from many efforts to reach the farthest corners of the huge Metropolitan Opera House, he is a rather stilted actor who, however, lent himself with good will to his emergency task.

Mr. Kipnis was again a superior Pogner; Mr. Habich once more performed with unction the antics required of a Teutonic low comedian; Mr. Colcaire repeated his remarkably individualized portrayal of David, and the rest of the cast ably fulfilled their duties. Dr. Erhardt's stage direction was as usual helpful to illusion. The glory of the evening, however, was Mr. Pollak's eloquent reading of the marvelous score.

L. A. S.

BOSTON'S BIG SPORTSMEN'S SHOW OPENED

Mechanics Building Transformed Into Scenes of the Great Outdoors

Nature has been captured from New England's great out-of-doors for patrons of the annual Sportsmen's Show, which opened today. For one week, doorways of the Mechanics Building will link the heart of a great metropolis with vistas of mountains and woodlands breathing the aroma of pine or spruce.

Stepping from the clank and clatter of Huntington Avenue, the visitor to the show is ushered into a land of verdant forests, leaping waterfalls and lazy pools. Two worlds are separated by the thresholds of the building: one, a typically, out-of-doors busy city; the other, a rural out-of-doors transplanted indoors.

To some, the show, with its wealth of animal life, full-blooded Indians and special feature of individual merit resembles a great circus. Yet it has a far wider scope, with its background of floral displays and splashing cascades and an atmosphere tinged with the glamour of sports. One cannot feed the elephants, it is true, but for recompense, one can learn the habits of the busy beavers by watching them at work in their native haunts or as near a resemblance to their native haunts as show promoters have been able to produce.

Then again, there are deer, elk, alligators, porcupines, wild cats, badgers, hyenas, bears, zebras, squirrels, monkeys, wild turkeys, snakes, mink, hawks, owls, eagles, cranes and pheasants set in the foreground of panoramas of wooded slopes. It is the largest animal collection the show has ever presented, officials state.

The beaver pond is a feature of the State of Maine exhibit. It has been layed out so as to encourage the fascinating, hard-working rodents, who use their teeth with machine-like precision, to demonstrate their individual knack in the art of felling trees to build their homes beneath the water.

As a whole, the show could be picked up and transplanted in some isolated, wooded spot in rural New England to resemble an ideal old-colony settlement, dominated by its centralized body of water into which a cascade swirls and tumbles from the mountain heights. Every display is toned with an outdoor aspect. Rustic, log-hewn walls comprise the special display rooms.

The old-colony idea is carried further by the presence of a dozen or so Indians squatting beneath arbors or sitting on rustic benches weaving baskets, burning pictures in wood, and demonstrating the art of making canoes, bows and arrows.

Toy fish, fish that build nests, and fish that do all sorts of things that the ordinary fish would not think of doing, compose one of the Boston Aquarium Society's finest displays. Tanks holding from 50 to 100 gallons of water have transformed a portion of the main hall into water gardens of undersea plant and fish life. There are more than 100 small tanks.

The gold-fish have been particularly honored. Swimming lazily about in a tropical pool hedged with palms and jungle growth, they help to augment the magnificence of a setting marked as one of the show's rare gems of beauty. An electric fountain in the center lends a modernistic touch. More than 50 varieties of fish are entered as part of a competitive exhibition, for which prizes will be awarded.

For the sports lover, daily features include canoe-tilting, fly-casting and log-rolling contests. From Maine comes the famous champion fly-caster, Mr. W. E. Smith. From St. Louis is heralded a 15-year-old girl champion with the revolver, who is said to split a card at 45 feet. Having defeated most of the nation's best with small arms, Miss Arlayne Brown is now considered one of the world's finest.

Most of the New England states, several Canadian provinces and the United States Government are represented by elaborate exhibitions. A special section of the building has been given over to an unusually complete showing of motorboats.

We cordially indorse the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign. Give your share now.

MINERS' BOARD BACKS PRESENT PAY POLICY

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 6 (AP)—The report of the scale committee submitted to the biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America here yesterday recommended that the wage policy of 1928 and 1930 be continued.

This policy provides that the districts be permitted to negotiate the best wage agreements possible in their respective territories.

Washington Fête Opens as Children Attend Pageant

School children of Boston, filling Symphony Hall this morning, listened to Mr. Patrick Campbell superintendent of the public schools of Boston speak of the life of Washington.

Mr. Campbell reminded them that Washington did not prepare himself to be President of the United States, or Commander of the Continental Army, but that he prepared himself for whatever job was to be at hand; he urged his young hearers to take this lesson from Washington's great career, preparing themselves for the job at hand "and the morrow will take care of itself."

The exercises marked the opening in Massachusetts of the Washington Bicentennial Commemoration. Mrs. Carl L. Schrader, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, presided as a member of the State Bicentennial Commission.

The second part of the program was given over to an excellent pageant, made up of tableaux, illustrative of important incidents in the growth of the country in which Washington participated. The episodes were presented in a gilt-framed stage and were organized, arranged, directed and costumed by Community Service, Inc., of Boston. Pictures with which every school child is familiar came to life in brilliant colors to stamp young minds afresh with the origins of the great national institutions.

Interspersed music under the direction of Mr. John O'Shea, long director of music in the Boston public schools, offered illuminating evidence to parents that children in Boston public schools know the meaning of words they are singing, as well as melodies and general subject matter. The pageant will be repeated tonight for the general public.

De Molay Plans For Celebration

The tenth anniversary of the founding of the Order of De Molay in New England, will be celebrated in Boston, Feb. 11, 12 and 13, with a banquet, an initiatory degree and a ball. The three-day functions will bring to Boston a large assemblage of De Molays from all over New England. Two of the major affairs, the banquet and ball, will be held at the Hotel Statler. The degree work will be exemplified in the Roxbury Masonic Temple. First Master Councilors of the first 30 chapters instituted in New England, will confer the degree.

Governors of the six New England states have been invited to speak at the banquet opening the three-day celebration next Thursday evening. Mr. Ernest A. Reed, Grand Master Councilor of the Order, will give the principal address. Deputies and active members of the Grand Council, Order of De Molay for New England States, will also be present. A distinguished delegation from the Grand Council headquarters in Kansas City, headed by Frank S. Land, Founder of the Order, will attend.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday, with rain or snow late tonight or Sunday; slightly warmer tonight; colder Sunday night; moderate westerly winds; minimum temperature tonight near 34.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain late tonight or Sunday; slightly warmer tonight; colder Sunday night.

Maine: Snow or rain tonight or Sunday; slightly warmer tonight.

New Hampshire: Cloudy followed by rain or snow late tonight or Sunday; slightly warmer tonight.

Vermont: Cloudy followed by rain or snow late tonight or Sunday; slightly colder in north portion Sunday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh possibly strong southwest winds and overcast weather followed by rain over south portion Sunday and over north portion tonight or Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	36	42	Montreal	28	28
Bismarck	12	34	Nantucket	34	34
Boston	30	31	New Orleans	50	58
Buffalo	20	30	New York	30	38
Calgary	0	16	Norfolk, Va.	40	48
Charleston	48	56	North Platte	34	52
Chicago	28	34	Philadelphia	34	40
Cincinnati	38	42	Phoenix, Ariz.	46	74
Denver	46	50	Pittsburgh	34	38
Eastport, Me.	14	24	Portland, Me.	22	32
Hatteras	54	54	Raleigh	40	54
Honolulu, T.H.		74	St. Louis	40	54
7 p.m. Feb. 5	70		St. Paul	18	32
Helena, Mont.	32	38	Salt Lake City	38	40
Huron, S. D.	16	34	San Francisco	48	48
Jacksonville	48	64	Santa Fe, N.M.	38	50
Kansas City	40	56	Seattle	38	42
Key West	70	80	Tampa	56	74
Los Angeles	58	72	Washington	30	44
Memphis	42	52	Wichita, Kan.	34	52
Miami, Fla.	74	78	Williston, N.D.	4	22

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 6.
B—Maximum Feb. 5.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 11:33 p. m., Sunday 11:46 a. m.
Height of tides 8.6 feet, 9. 8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:33 p. m.

YALE TO HELP IN STUDY OF LAW ADMINISTRATION

University Joins American Law Institute in Promoting Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 6—Study of law administration in the Federal Courts, undertaken by President Hoover's National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, is to be continued under the auspices of the American Law Institute in coöperation with Yale University, it was announced today.

Plans call for tabulation at the institute of human relations at Yale University of the data collected with a report covering all criminal cases studied, and another report dealing with civil cases.

Dean Charles E. Clark, of the Yale Law School, chairman of the study, today said that the project would be completed when the necessary funds are obtained. Mr. George W. Wickersham, chairman of the commission and president of the American Law Institute, was successful in obtaining an appropriation last spring from one of the foundations of $25,000 toward the expense of completing the study. That appropriation was, however, made contingent upon the securing of a like sum from other sources by Dec. 31, 1932. To date it has not been possible to obtain the other appropriation called for by the gift. A sum of $10,000 of this proposed gift has been released for immediate use in tabulating the data already obtained.

The project, which began as of Oct. 1, 1930, consists of a study of law administration in federal districts of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, and West Virginia, through an analysis of case records, both civil and criminal, in those courts. The general purpose of the study is to test the efficacy of the administration of justice in the federal courts. Concrete factual, statistical information is being sought to illustrate and test the working of rules, procedure, and general methods of administering justice.

Particular attention is being given to information concerning the time element in the trial of law suits. It is thus possible to follow the cases from beginning to end, to determine at what stage most of the litigation is disposed of, what statutes or common law rules impose the greatest burden on the court, the effect of reference to masters and referees in relieving the court of its burdens, the weight given to their conclusions in the main run of cases, and similar questions.

SPRINGFIELD DRYS PLANNING SURVEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Maass., Feb. 6 — A research bureau, a training service for speakers and a thorough survey of local conditions affecting law enforcement, are among the agencies being set up by the Springfield branch of the Allied Forces for Prohibition. The executive committee is meeting several times a week to complete a program that looks to a central body of 50, with 12 committees covering the various lines of operation.

Forty groups have been reached already and increased interest in the campaign is noted as a result of the recent visit of the national leaders of the Allied Forces. A separate unit of Allied Youth is being formed, with five departments, embracing 450 members.

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Drama in Moscow

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Moscow

ANYONE who has heard a Russian beggar plead for alms, an izvoschik, or cabman, develop his case for a high fare, or a 10-year-old Young Pioneer deliver a political speech, can scarcely escape the conviction that the Russians, as a race, are naturally gifted in the histrionic art. So it is not surprising that Moscow is one of the world's leading theatrical centers, with a variety in styles of acting and staging that compares favorably with that of most of the other large European capitals.

The Revolution has been a great changing and molding force in the theater, as in practically every branch of Russian life. The most striking distinctive features of the post-revolutionary Russian theater may be briefly summarized as follows:

First of all, drama, especially during the last two or three years, has been treated as primarily an agency for propaganda. The widespread slogan, "Art in the service of the Five-Year Plan," has been applied literally. The result is that when one sees one new Soviet play, one has a pretty good idea of most of the others. Consciously or unconsciously, playwrights tend to write according to a formula. The central theme is the construction of a new factory, or the building up of a collective farm. The heroes and heroines are the Communists and Communist sympathizers who are trying to drive the new construction through; the villains are either people who consciously want to sabotage the new building, or who place their personal comfort above the interests of the state.

Types for Characters

Kirshon's "Bread" and "The Rails Are Humming," Pogodin's "Tempo" and "Song of the Axe" Bezimensky's "The Shot," Nikitin's "Line of Fire" and many other plays conform to this formula. The characters in these plays tend to turn into types; romantic love and other emotions unconnected with the Five-Year Plan have small place in them; the action moves along easily predictable lines, with an invariably happy ending.

A second feature of the contemporary Russian theater is that the stage manager distinctly overshadows the playwright. The superb naturalism of the Moscow Art Theater, the striking experiments in acting rhythm and color harmony which characterize the work of Alexander Tairov as director of the Kamerny Theater, the bold innovations of Vsevolod Meierhold in the theater which bears his name—all these things are more significant and impressive than any single play that has emerged since the Revolution. The Revolution inaugurated in the Russian theater an era of bold experimentation, and the student of theatrical affairs who comes to Moscow usually finds the style, the acting and staging methods of the outstanding theaters more interesting than the individual plays.

Amateur Groups

A third fact to be remembered in connection with the modern Russian theater is that the audience is larger and more mixed than was the case before the Revolution. As a result of such practices as the selling of many tickets at half prices to trade unions and the giving of plays in workers' clubs, the industrial workers are seeing many more plays. Moreover, some of the theaters make special trips to such centers of new construction as Magnitogorsk and Dnieprstroi, and some of the numerous amateur and semi-amateur troupes go out to play in collective farms during the sowing and harvesting seasons.

At the same time theatrical art is developing among the workers and, to a lesser extent, among the peasants, as a result of the growing up of amateur dramatic groups and circles in factories and collective farms. Some of these groups, such as the so-called Blue Blouses, who constitute a sort of proletarian "Chauve Souris" and present topical skits on current topics, with a combination of acting, singing and dancing, and the Tram, or "Theater of the Working Class Youth," have outgrown the amateur stage and give creditable performances. There is scarcely any large factory that does not have its group of ambitious young actors.

Another characteristic of Soviet theatrical life is the development of theaters in non-Russian languages, which is in line with the Soviet policy of granting cultural autonomy to all the various peoples of the Soviet Union. The sole regular non-Russian theater in Moscow presents a repertory of plays in Yiddish, ranging from the works of such classical Jewish authors as Sholem Aleichem and Peretz to dramas dealing with modern Jewish life in the Soviet Union. Occasional performances are given here by Tartar, Ukrainian, White Russian and other nationality theaters, and the Georgian Theater of Rustaveli left a strong impression of vivid, capable acting when it played here at a so-called theatrical Olympiad, where the state theaters of all the non-Russian republics were represented.

The Soviet theater today is distinctive in its line of development and is markedly independent of Western influence. Mr. Eugene O'Neill is the sole foreign playwright whose works have been presented here to any large extent; the Kamerny Theater has produced several of his plays. Somewhat more hospitality is shown to classical foreign playwrights; Shakespeare and Schiller are sometimes represented in the Moscow playhouses and the Art Theater gives a brilliant performance of Beaumarchais' "Marriage of Figaro" and includes Knut Hamsun's "At the Gates of the Kingdom" in its repertory. But as a rule the classical plays—of which one may still see a considerable number in Moscow—are by Russian authors.

The Kaleidoscope

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

WHEN economy and the artistic impulse come into conflict, the dividing factor usually is the point of view of the person who pays the bills. Thus Mr. Jesse Crawford of the Paramount Theater, New York, has been reminded by the management that every time he sounds a certain low note on the organ about $10 worth of electric light bulbs are put out of action. We are reminded of the actor who was superbly realistic in the furniture smashing scene at the end of Pinero's "Iris" until the producer warned him that future bills for breakage would be deducted from his salary. But the brightest economy memory we have in connection with the theater was the way Tom Shea used to do a scene in "The Sign of the Cross." In an episode supposed to represent a Roman warrior expressing infuriation, Shea seized a tall and costly vase and hurled it into the wings. One could hear the dull thud with which it fell safely into the arms of an attentive property man, followed by the sound of a grand crash caused by the dropping of a box of broken glass.

Miss Pola Negri

The return of Miss Pola Negri to the American film screen has been effected by Radio Pictures in a talkie called "A Woman Commands," which is built up of all the pseudo-romantic maneuvers which are helping to keep the movies in perennial infancy. This story is a retelling of the Antony-Cleopatra legend in terms of below stairs fiction, with a small imaginary nation thrown into a state of revolutionary strife to make a holiday of amour for the protagonists. Miss Negri's acting retains all the emotional color that made her popular in the days of silent films, and has a voice of pleasant dark timbre, with agreeable inflections foreign to English speech. The cast includes Messrs. Basil Rathbone, Roland Young, H. B. Warner, Anthony Bushell, Reginald Owen and Franck Reicher.

"High Pressure"

Of Mr. William Powell's new Warner Brothers film, "High Pressure," one may say that at least it is a welcome change from the "Ladies Man" type of picture with which this well-mannered and intelligent actor came near to being permanently labeled. During part of his service with Paramount his pictures became so standardized that we often had the odd feeling while watching one that a film previously unrolled was being shown over again. The same sort of monotony has attached of late to the Will Rogers pictures. Mr. Powell in "High Pressure" appears as a Wallingford sort of a promoter of counterfeit enterprises, and, like Wallingford, he receives the altogether unethical reward of wealth for his misdemeanors at the end when his fraudulent synthetic rubber enterprise is bought up by the rubber trust as a nuisance. Mr. Guy Kibbe, Mr. George Sidney and Miss Evelyn Brent appear to good advantage under the resourceful direction of Mr. Mervyn LeRoy.

New German Films

At five theaters in New York German films are shown frequently, with two of these houses devoted exclusively to talkies from Berlin. The other three theaters intersperse French and Russian films with German pictures. Ufa's own theater, the Cosmopolitan, recently offered a picture based on the German youth movement, "Das Ekel," which sets forth with Teutonic gusto the reformation of a grouchy opponent of recreation parks for boys and girls. Herr Max Adalbert acts this part with a humanizing resourcefulness that turns a type into an understandable individual. "Das Lied ist Aus," shown at the Europa Theater, where "Two Hearts in Waltz Time" ran for eight months, is curiously like the operetta, "Meet My Sister," produced in New York last season by the Shuberts. Liane Haid plays dashingly the rôle of a prima donna who tries variously to induce her male secretary to propose marriage. There is much jollity and frequent musical interruptions. Willy Forst gives one of his always satisfying performances in the negative part of the secretary.

Those Film Salaries

Hollywood press agents were recently called on the carpet and told by an official of the producers group that they should stop sending out publicity based on fabulous salaries for film players. The general impression created by these stories is that the motion picture business is prospering beyond all other industries, and, therefore, is a logical mark for increased taxation by cities as well as states and the nation. Probably the most damaging yarn circulated was to the effect that a certain woman star received $30,000 a week salary. This story went around the world and was generally interpreted as meaning that this player received this salary every week in the year, for a total of something like $1,500,000. According to the explanation now being given, this player receives $300,000 for making two pictures a year, and no more than that whether it takes 10 weeks to make these films or 25 weeks. Assuming that this is the correct version, we are reminded of the Illinois farmer in George Ade's "Peggy From Paris," who when told by his daughter that she received $500 in concert for singing one song, said: "Send the money back."

E. C. S.

Reinhardt in London

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

MOST enterprising among the workers in the London theatrical world is Mr. Charles B. Cochran, who, following upon his production of Mr. Noel Coward's spectacular historical revue, "Cavalcade," has brought to London Herr Max Reinhardt to produce for him Mr. A. P. Herbert's version of Offenbach's operetta, "La Belle Hélène," retitled "Helen," with Miss Evelyn Laye and Mr. George Robey in the cast.

Herr Reinhardt has stimulating views on the subject of acting and the drama. He feels that the modern entry of the actor into the realms of respectability and society is not entirely to the advantage of his art. Whatever tends to make him conventional, he feels, hampers the free, natural expression of emotion which it is his function to communicate to the audience. It is an interesting theory, but leaves one unconvinced. After all, the two most famous British actors were Garrick and Irving. And no prominent figure on the stage has ever approached more nearly than they to the ideal bourgeois citizen. It was largely the exemplary conduct of Irving that raised the social standing of the acting profession. As for Garrick, the intimate friend of Burke, did not Dr. Johnson, when out with two of his friends for a frolic, say that it was absurd to ask Garrick to make a fourth—"his wife would not let him"?

Herr Reinhardt also thinks that the growing restraint of modern life, the conventional behavior that aims at meeting every kind of experience with the same attitude of undemonstrative calmness, is unfavorable to the development of the drama. Drake greeted the approach of the Armada, when at his game of bowls, with the rhetoric of melodrama; it is easy to put that sort of character into a play. But nowadays people do not make "scenes"; consequently the playwright finds difficulty in finding scenes to put into his play. The cult of concealing one's feelings certainly does not make things any simpler for an art whose whole point is the eloquent expression of feeling. One school of criticism has always leveled at the drama such comments as that no prince ever talked like Shakespeare's Hamlet; but this is probably the first age in the history of the world when no prince would want to talk like Hamlet.

But there is something to be said on the other side. Dramatic effects are principally the result of contrasts. A small hill in a flat country will give the impression of size. Amidst the general restraint of the diction of modern drama the slightest deviation from ordinary, unemotional speech is capable, if properly used, of conveying the sense of high tensions. Because the speech of "Journey's End" is keyed low, and that of "Henry V" is keyed high, the almost casual remark of the colonel in the former play to the two men who are about to lead a surprise raid, that he is sure they will put up a good show, is, by virtue of its slight emotional contrast with what has gone before, as thrilling as the heroics of bluff Prince Hal in front of Agincourt.

In Mr. Clifford Bax's recent costume play, "The Immortal Lady," which London paid itself no compliment by not supporting, there is a scene in which Lady Derwentwater is seen on her arrival in London, travel-strained after a long and laborious journey over dangerous roads from the north, in an effort to save her husband from execution for his share in the rebellion of the Old Pretender. One of her friends expresses astonishment that she has been able to undertake such dangers. To which Lady Derwentwater, superbly played by Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson, looking up from the couch on which she is resting, replies, "I didn't marry for fun, you know." The emotional pressure of these words is not very high, perhaps, but they produced in the audience the authentic thrill of real drama, because in their context they were as significant as the rhetoric of "Lear." The drama will survive all the changes of convention and social conduct.

H. H.

"Daniel Espinosa of Texcoco," by Miss Christina Morton.

The Dominant Note in Painting

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

DOMINANCE of some sort is to be expected, in any composition. Unless a painting has a central idea, there is small likelihood that it will have wide interest for gallery visitors. To be sure, a painter may have a central idea and fail to make it clearly enough evident to impress that exemplar of perpetual motion called the gallery trotter.

Fairly or not, paintings in a general exhibition must have to a marked degree the quality of dominance if they are to catch the eye of the reviewer. A most unfair condition to impose upon paintings, you will say, and rightly. For a picture will often yield its secret only to the patient contemplation of those who settle themselves in a chair, determined not to move until the reason for that painting's existence had revealed itself. But what of the demands on the reviewer's time, with a new show opening every day? He could scarcely give due attention to the 381 items in the annual exhibition of the Allied Artists of America, now on at the Fine Arts Building, if he devoted all his time to the task until the exhibition closes on Feb. 11.

In "The Hill Road," by Mr. Bruce Crane, there is the tree "in russet mantle clad," with reddish echoing notes all over the hillside, just where they will provide warm accents in the silvery yellow tonality that permeates the whole scene. Dominant in Mrs. Lillian Genthe's "Jativa" is the great olive-green hill, bordered on the one side by a row of red-tiled houses and on the other by a vista of distant town. A difficult picture to bring into unity, one might say, though it all seems orderly enough under Mrs. Genthe's simplification and isolation of the characterizing planes of form and masses of color. "Camp Fire," by Mr. John Young-Hunter, is veiled in moonlight grays, which silver even the branches of the clump of small trees where an Indian family is encamped. This color scheme makes it possible to get light into the whole picture, as well as to allow emphasis to the reds and yellows of the fire.

An atmosphere of time and place gives character to Mr. Irving Wiles's "Deserted Ships," a subject so fully seen that the painter brushes it in with delightful ease and graciousness of color. Light so infiltrates the whole of "The Youngsters" that it forms in itself a unifying element and the hues harmonize into a tapestry of dapplings that emerge as a group of heifers wading a brook bordered by young birches, in this painting by Mr. Glenn Newell. Masses that are in effect solid in coloring in "When Winter Comes," by Mr. David Daly, contain within the large areas subtle modulations that lend liveliness and variety to the main motive of a river winding between snowy banks.

Miss Margery Ryerson, worthy pupil of that memorable painter, Mr. Robert Henri, offers in "Captain Cooke" a bronzed, seafaring New Englander that is something more than the portrait of an individual. It epitomizes a hardy race, and the artist has done nothing to weaken the large effect, as might have resulted from introducing banal accessories. A figure piece by Mr. Dimitry Romanovsky, likewise, triumphs as a solid piece of painting, of particular value as painter's craftsmanship, to be sure, but arresting in interest to every visitor because of the concentration upon the subject to the degree that one cannot remember its setting. "A French Village," by Mr. Julius Delbos, has a fine centralized quality with its cluster of cottages with maroon-toned roofs, all forming a focal mass of general triangular shape. "Winter Rain," by Mr. Horace Brown, in its gray snow forms, inclosing brown patches where the hill is bare, might well inspire a transfer of its lyricism to words, yet it is not literary painting.

Miss Christina Morton's "Daniel Espinosa of Texcoco" provides a yellow blanket and green cactus setting for the brown-faced, black-haired subject that captures a portrait of a person in his native environment, in pictorial rather than merely descriptive terms. The conventionalized design of the blanket ornament and the deep blue of the sky make the whole inescapable, even under clamorous competition with scores of other paintings. The central gallery, which is given over to nearly 200 small pictures, contains many a little "big" work that deserved to be lingered over.

Comparatively few portraits are in this show, but they run above the average in interest in that they transcend the perfunctory cleverness and sweetness of color that too often marks the commissioned picture. Mr. Orlando Rouland has made something brilliant out of the blue coat and white riding clothes of the blonde subject of "Portrait of Miss Agnes D. Osborne," and Mr. Ivan G. Olinsky's portrait of the violinist, Mr. Herbert Dittler, takes one a whole circuit of interest from the echoes of the tonal color of the instrument and its reflections in the face of the player.

E. C. S.

Modern Hungarians

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN SPONSORING a series of traveling exhibitions collected from various European countries, the College Art Association has done a great service. It has sent paintings of modern tendencies into environments hitherto hostile to them and has all but demanded attention.

While Providence, R. I., is seeing the Modern Catalan Show, the Hungarian contingent is to be seen at the Germanic Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Patent in both displays is the modernization of young painters in Europe. It does not take a moment to learn that new notions have spread far and wide and that young painters feel a greater consanguinity with the youthful performers of Paris than they do with their native traditions. A blaze of color, partiality to distortion, conventionalization, primitivism, are some of the traits one notices. Traces of Cézanne are inevitable, as are fractured surfaces in the Picasso mode. An emboldened clumsy draftsmanship recalls the German expressionists, while an exuberant play of color manifests a spiritedness that we may honestly call "Hungarian" for the fact that it has its own savor, is convincingly individual, and because it persists fairly uniformly in the works of most of the artists.

To look fairly upon the works of the experimental young painters one must modify prejudices. They display the dynamic though indiscriminate qualities of revolt. They turn the clock back; they upset all rules of logical evolution in painting. István Pekáry, for example, prefers a rudimentary, stilted, childlike mode of painting. He is probably capable of subtleties and complexities, yet he prefers to present an ingenuous decorative visualization. He assembles objects and people and makes them units of decoration with a frank ornamental intent which reminds us of the Italian International School of the early Renaissance.

The recurrence of flat decorations and the persistence of embroidery-like ornament exhibit a native taste; it is a mid-European characteristic. The Hungarian tradition in the pictorial arts has been decorative rather than plastic. Flatness is more natural than rounded form. Artists like Károly Kernstock or István Csók wander from home considerably when they paint in the manner of Matisse or Van Gogh.

In all these exhibitions it is interesting to measure the degree of national and international characteristics. The divisions cannot be drawn, though differences are felt.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

EXHIBITION
of
MASTERPIECES
by
RENOIR
February 8 to March 5
EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF COMMITTEE WOMEN'S DIVISION
DURAND-RUEL
12 EAST 57 ST.
NEW YORK CITY

'If Booth Had Missed'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The Shuberts and Mr. Walter Hartwig present "If Booth Had Missed," a conjectural drama by Mr. Arthur Goodman, beginning Feb. 4, 1932, at Maxine Elliott's Theater. The cast:

John Wilkes Booth	Fred Eric
Sambo	Morris McKenney
Thaddeus Stevens	John Nicholson
Henry W. Davis	Doan Borup
Gen. Benjamin F. Butler	George Denny
Benjamin F. Wade	H. A. Wilson
Francis Hilton	John Burke
Edwin M. Stanton	Royal Dana Tracy
Abraham Lincoln	Daniel Poole
Mrs. Lincoln	Catherine Proctor
Major Rathbone	Hayden Rorke
Captain Smiley	Anthony Pawley
Major Reed	John Maroney
Tad Lincoln	William Ober
John Hay	Robert Toms
John Nicolay	Richard Barrows
Mrs. Jefferson Davis	Charlotte Walker
Gideon Welles	A. C. Henderson
Gen. U. S. Grant	Aubrey Beattie

This drama, winner of the national long-play tournament for amateur acting organizations last spring in New York, now receives a deserved production in regular theater channels. For those with historical imagination and a turn for irony, the rewriting of history is ever an alluring exercise. Not for a laugh, in the vein of Professor Erskine's derangements of the past, has Mr. Goodman set forth his hypothetical construction of events following the close of the Civil War in the United States had Wilkes Booth failed to assassinate Lincoln on that April evening in 1865. Booth's was but the arm that struck down the Emancipator, an arm that was actuated by a whole group of malcontents, political enemies of Lincoln. The War President lives on for two years, in Mr. Goodman's fancy, facing all the tasks of reconstruction that actually fell to Vice-President Johnson on his succession to the Presidency. Trumped-up impeachment charges fail by a single vote, Lincoln rises from a seat in the Senate chamber to acknowledge his freeing from the charges, then to be shot by an editor infuriated at the verdict.

Mr. Goodman's achievement lies in his dramatization of an idea bigger than the American reconstruction period that is its setting. Thus have well-meaning but mistaken zealots joined forces with men of meaner motives in all ages to snuff out the light that is leading them. Lincoln is shown as holding to his promise of forgiveness toward the South, in the face of all sorts of vulture private interests which would exploit and humiliate the vanquished. For that he is struck down. So large are the implications of this play that the attention is captured imaginatively, and held intently by a fable that is in all its meanings veracious, however hypothetical the details, in its exemplification of Lowell's phrase, "Truth forever on the scaffold. . . ."

Mr. Daniel Poole, a player unknown to professional circles, attains to as satisfying a portrait as could fairly be expected in the part of Lincoln, which in any embracing sense is an unactable part. The player at best can but hope to achieve a certain humanity and a definite symbolism. This Mr. Poole did, with no pretensions of putting the fullness of the emancipator before the audience. He has that simplicity that is the treasure of the nonprofessional player, doing a few limited things in a way that captures an effect that actors of experience and varied resources often strive for vainly. As Mr. E. Lyall Swete once remarked, it sometimes takes a professional two decades to gain the equipment that will enable him to do certain desirable simple things consciously (as he must if he is to act a rôle night after night)—the same things that novices often do with unconscious ease.

Mr. Fred Eric in the part of the histrionic Booth has just the emotional flare and vitality for the part. Mr. Royal Tracy fills in the busybody outlines of the Stanton of tradition; whatever that statesman may have been actually, this version of his character suits the purposes of this play. Strong is the menacing note represented by the Thaddeus Stevens of Mr. John Nicholson.

E. C. S.

Exhibition of Paintings
Gaucho Life in Argentina
by
QUIRÓS
February 6th to April 15th
10 a. m.-5 p. m. Daily
1 p. m.-5 p. m. Sunday
The Hispanic Society of America
156th Street, West of Broadway New York City

Philadelphia Print Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

OPENING of the Print Club's fourth annual exhibition of contemporary American lithographs was marked by the award of the Mary S. Collins prize to Mr. Joseph E. Bolden for his "Œdipus," a study of nudes, and honorable mention by Mr. Kenneth M. Adams for "Donna Ascensione."

"Œdipus," while lacking clarity of symbolism, illustrates the trend of contemporary endeavor away from the literal. The day when American artists were satisfied with landscape and still life, well painted but striving for little beyond technical perfection, is passing.

Even in their faithful realistic compositions the lithographers now exhibiting infuse a creative spirit. Take, for example, Mr. Stow Wegenroth's "Housewife's Garden" and "Sea's Strange Calm." These prints are essentially as true to nature as camera impressions, but they are something more. Not for a moment has the artist neglected structural fundamentals, but he has used such framework as bones upon which to mold the living flesh of his own emotional reaction. We see sturdy frame houses, a glint of mirrorlike sea and a boat becalmed upon it. We see light striking across a house corner, touching fence and empty wash tub, and flitting past clothes as they hang from a back-yard line. The stage is set for everyday life, yet even in its lonely isolation it pulses with potential activity. This curious sense of reserve in Wegenroth's art gives it its strength and its individuality.

Beside it some of the metropolitan impressions seem flimsy. Neither Mr. Glenn O. Coleman's sketch of ramshackle street buildings nor Mr. Howard Cook's admirable study of "New Hudson Bridge" with its strongly mechanized pattern of iron and steel tracery can give the emotional background that Wegenroth brings to his humble fishing village compositions.

Mr. Gan Kolski's "The 'L'" connotes activity in the machine age A train swings around an S curve with the geometrics of buildings on one side, and the sheer drop on the other of the elevated superstructure to the busy thoroughfare with its mass of human dots and its ordered traffic at street level.

European sketches include three of the significant prints in the exhibition, Mr. Adolf Dehn's delicately handled panoramic "Along the Italian Border"; Mr. G. E. G. Wiggins's "Garden of Notre Dame," a nocturne with lights and figures under the trees against an architectural distance; and Mr. Charles F. Ramus's well composed "Frankfurt, A. M.," a composition looking down past hats and coats on peg rows to the diners in a café.

Purely imaginative compositions have less vigor. Reality touched with imagination is felt in Miss Alice Riddle Kindler's "Sky-Rockets," a nocturne from the black of which burst great whirling round plumes of fire. The dark outlined flowing study of a woman's head by Mr. William S. Schwartz harbors a sense of mystery. Mr. Albert Sterner's "Erl King" seems more literary than basically emotional.

D. G.

Chicago Annual Exhibition

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Chicago

A REFRESHING absence of the typical "gallery picture" is to be noted in the thirty-sixth Annual Exhibition of Artists of Chicago and Vicinity. Although there are not quite so many outstanding pictures as in last year's show, there are nevertheless some very handsome canvases, measured by any standard. That the majority of Chicago artists have decided to paint pictures that will look well anywhere, instead of trying to overpower the hypothetical "gallery public," is a step in the right direction. By this I do not mean that there seems to be much attempt to paint mere prettiness. A few pictures of that sort did get by the jury, but they look weak and ill at ease.

The painting is far stronger than the sculpture. Either few sculptors submitted work, or most of it was bad, for the sculpture is thinly scattered through the galleries, only 38 pieces being shown. None of these is particularly ambitious, with the exception of a very good torso "in the early Greek spirit," rather than archaistic, by Mr. Paul Bernitz, which is decidedly out of the ordinary, and has much distinction. A huge crouching cat by M. Edouard Chassaing, always an interesting exhibitor, a bronze wall fountain for a garden by Rita Henkle, and a keenly alert portrait head of a little Negro boy by Viola Norman are well worthy of mention.

The Logan Awards

There has been a good deal of talk about "only the modernists getting into the show," and demands for a "salon de refusées." I do not believe, however, that an impartial observer from another city, or even from Chicago itself, would say that there was anything ultra-modern about this show. The first Logan prize, a medal and $750, was won by a picture that is as conservative as a picture can be—"Girl Reading," by Mr. Claude Buck. It is very well painted, with solidity and refinement, somewhat in the technical method of Mr. George de Forrest Brush, though more monochromatic, and contains nothing that would intimate that its painter had ever heard of the moderns. Nevertheless, it is a very good picture, though I do not like it quite so well as the more colorful and less determined "Betty," by Frances Foy, which got the second Logan award of $500. This is as charming a portrait of a little girl as one will see in a long time, and it is just as interesting from the purely pictorial standpoint. Its color is light and clear, and deftly put on, and has just the freshness which the subject demands. It couldn't have been painted 25 years ago and got into a show (in Chicago, at any rate), yet there is nothing in it to injure the most delicately adjusted anti-modern sensibilities—which shows that a really first-class artist can also have a first-class intelligence.

So far as most of the many prizes went, there can be far less ground for differences of opinion than in the All-American Exhibition earlier in the season.

One of the most satisfying canvases, called "Snow in the Park," by Agnes Potter Van Ryn, won the Chicago Woman's Aid Prize of $100. It is a beautiful vertical panel in soft grays and violets, not at all Chinese, and yet showing the same keen appreciation of quality that characterizes the work of the great Chinese landscape painters. Form, color, composition are all admirably handled.

A Question of Taste

I should like to devote a little space to trying to reform that brilliant young painter, Mr. Ivan le Lorraine Albright. With a technical equipment second to none, a way of working that is so distinctly his own that no one can successfully copy it, a rare feeling for modeling and textures, he has produced a picture that is positively loathsome in the feeling of horror that it gives the spectator. It is a question not of ethics but of good taste, and I cannot believe that really great art will result from persistently looking away from normality.

Macena Barton has three portraits much finer in color than those previously shown. She still adopts a very strongly conventional style which seems to be the result of calculation rather than any emotional or esthetic need, but the pictures are good in spite of, or because of, this pose (of the artist, not the sitter). June Knabel, who had a very good ice hockey picture last year, shows a handsome canvas of Oak Street Beach, which is distinguished in composition and color, and shows more maturity. Her portrait by Irene Biannucci, a new exhibitor, is another one of the interesting pictures.

Mr. W. Vladimir Rousseff has some good figures which would be much better if he didn't persist in putting deliberately misdrawn heads upon very well-drawn bodies—an inconsistency which should require some explaining. Mr. Louis Ritman has one of the best painted figures of all, which also won a prize. Laura Van Pappelendam wins another prize with another Mexican picture—which is getting to be quite a habit with her. And Charles Wilimovsky, a recent Mexican convert, has brought back three canvases, strongly handled and rich in color.

In first looking over the show I thought that it was not particularly strong, but after several visits I find an unusually large number of pictures that I like. Perhaps it is because the artists seem to be getting interested in something besides technical problems, and are working more sincerely.

Amusements

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Mon., Feb. 15
Mats. Wed., Sat.
KATHARINE CORNELL
in
THE BARRETTS of WIMPOLE STREET
Seat sale opens Monday. Prices: Nights 50c to $3. Wed. and Sat. 50c to $2.50.

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TUESDAY at 3 P. M.
BOSTON SYMPHONY
ORCHESTRA
DR. SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
Schubert—Ballet Rosamunde
Unfinished Symphony
Brahms—4th Symphony
TUES EVE., FEB. 16, at 8:15
Roland Hayes

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Feb. 11—(Mat.) LA BOHEME
Feb. 11—(Eve.) BORIS GODUNOFF
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Feb. 13—(Mat.) MIGNON
Feb. 13—(Eve.) IL TROVATORE
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Complete Original Production and Cast

Amusements

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"Vastly entertaining"—Atkinson, Times
Ethel Barrymore Th., 47th St., W. of B'way Evs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

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Reginald De Koven's Operatic Masterpiece
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"Altogether a thoroughly entertaining evening."—N. Y. Herald Tribune.
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Erlanger's Thea., W. 44 St. PEn. 6-7963. Evs. 8:30

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Composed of 3 plays presented on 1 day: Homecoming, The Hunted, The Haunted. Commencing at 5:30 sharp. Dinner intermission of one hour at 7. No matinees.
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With a Brilliant Cast Headed by NATALIE HALL
CHAS. WINNINGER, REGINALD OWEN
Symphony Orchestra of 44
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KATHARINE CORNELL in
THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET
EMPIRE, B'way, 40 St. Mats. WED. & SAT. Last 2 Weeks

Music of the World—Theatrical News

The End of a Period

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

PARIS

AT THE Opéra a historical opera by M. Darius Milhaud, entitled "Maximilien," has been given. These thre acts have given rise amongst the critics and the public to a positive crisis of indignation which, for my part, I am unable to understand. Since the amusing, but irritating, foundation of the School of Six, a sort of publicity enterprise which often bordered upon studio farce and mystification, I have never ceased to denounce the fallacy of this sort of inflation of uncertain values. These young musicians, in too great a hurry to "arrive," did not justify by their talent such a disproportionate confidence.

Of M. Milhaud, in particular, my opinion has never changed. He is an extremely gifted musician, but one who, unable to resign himself to making a career in normal conditions, seeing that his talent offered no originality, adopted an extraordinarily grim formula of writing in order to catch attention. In this way, with the support of devoted friends, he quickly acquired considerable notoriety. Moreover, he chose big subjects, produced works whose dimensions and scope inspired a certain respect in the man in the street. The German theaters, which have a taste for the colossal, immediately made a considerable effort in favor of these vast works and last year the Berlin Opera presented M. Milhaud's "Christopher Columbus."

The situation has enabled M. Milhaud to brave until now all the objections which his technique aroused. These objections, moreover, were timidly and secretly formulated; for some of the critics, like the public, were apprehensive of being ranked among the retrogrades and of committing the same mistake as their elders who treated the first works of Debussy and Ravel as cacophonous.

A Sudden Reversal

People listened patiently to "Maximilien," without showing the slightest hostility. The public of the Opera submitted to this heavy, boring score without saying a word. But the next day, for no apparent reason, all Paris was condemning it, and the most timid critics denounced its mediocrity and weakness.

It is not the first time that sort of thing has happened. Having always appreciated with severity the musical ideal of M. Milhaud, I am in a very good position to appreciate today the gesture of those who rate a composer whom they had praised in the most unjustifiable way. One has the right to demand the reasons for this volte-face. "Maximilien" does not mark a new development of M. Milhaud's talent. It is a work which exactly resembles those that he has written previously. His writing is neither more nor less aggressive. It is still the same system of accumulation of dissonant notes and of superpositions of tonalities which deprives the writing of all logic and prevents a conductor from knowing whether the instrumentalists are playing their parts or not. In the presence of M. Milhaud, these orchestral musicians amused themselves by altering their parts in the course of a rehearsal and introducing ironical jokes without the composer or the conductor having the smallest possibility of noticing.

It is, in fact, impossible for the ear to distinguish a wrong note in the aggregations which unite in one single chord all the notes of the chromatic scale. And that is why I have always protested against a harmonic system that allowed such unverifiable superpositions. You can, indeed, change not one but several notes in a bar without altering the general effect. For in this new system in which the tonal function of notes is done away with, dissonance loses all its efficacy. What is piquant in the writing of a Debussy, for example, or of a Ravel, is the clever use of feints and equivocations, making it possible to substitute for one expected note another which adroitly usurps its function. What is pleasing in the introduction of the sixth replacing the fifth in the common chord is this bold character of unresolved appoggiatura. These intelligent revolts of the notes of the scale in the frame of harmonic laws give elasticity to all the audacities of writing.

But from the moment that a Milhaud discards the idea of tonality, takes away from the leading note its ascending force and from the fourth its law of gravity, there is no more audacity, no more prestidigitation, no more finesse of writing. All the notes have lost their elasticity and their spring. One can build one upon another without provoking reactions. They can no longer violate laws since laws no longer exist. And one thus gets that thick, stuffy writing, that empty, heavy orchestration, that counterpoint of monotonous and tiring chords with which people have put up in silence for some years and which now they have suddenly decided to expel from musical territory.

Other Composers Affected

Once again, there is great illogicality in this revolt of opinion, and perhaps M. Milhaud will never understand why today he is blamed for what he has done all his life to the applause of a complaisant public.

This official failure will affect several composers engaged upon the same path. It has, moreover, been facilitated and prepared by a clear movement of revolt of the whole younger generation of musicians, who dislike this barbaric art and claim the right to return to intelligent writing and not to be ashamed of their sensibility. It is, then, quite the whole of a period of post-war music that goes down with the striking failure of "Maximilien."

The work, which summarizes the curious episode of the Mexican revolution of 1865 and which presents to us the struggle between Juarez and Maximilian, is not lacking in grandeur and strength. It was presented in admirable décors by Pruna, with very amusing costumes. And the best interpreters of the house expended in the service of this score a courage which aroused everybody's admiration.

But in spite of all, the joke had lasted long enough, and Paris has signified to its composer, with a harshness that I consider excessive, its decision to see it stopped. Let us hope that M. Milhaud, who, I repeat, is worth more than the musical system he has adopted, will know how to understand the lesson and will seek to conquer fame by less shattering and more reasonable means.

Photograph by Carlo Edwards

Lawrence Tibbett in Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra," at the Metropolitan Opera, New York. The Revival Was Reviewed in These Columns Jan. 30.

Europe's Independent Theater

The Independent Theater in Europe, by Anna Irene Miller. New York: Ray Long & Richard R. Smith, Inc. $4.

OPERA had Wagner as a revivifying force, the novel had Zola with his realism, painting had the Impressionists, with their fresh vision of color as light. All these new impulses in the arts during the latter half of the nineteenth century came from within professional ranks. But the theater, "last stronghold of the conventional," as André Antoine put it, yielded only to pressure applied from without by innovating amateurs in dramatic expression. To be sure, these reformers gathered powers that were to modernize drama from the cultural successes made by forward-looking workers in the other arts, but in a large sense the theater in Europe was started on a new cycle by the "independents."

How Antoine, exemplary gas company clerk in Paris, rejected as a pupil by the Conservatoire because he was without influence, nourished his project for a vital theater that would be a reflection of the times rather than of tradition, has often been related. But it has remained for the author of "The Independent Theater in Europe" to bring this story of an artistic revolution forward to the present day, and thus to give it a richness of meaning that only a recently written book could have given. For the ripples started in 1887 in Paris by an obscure experiment became waves that made themselves felt throughout the world. Antoine troubled the placid pool of the established theater of France and within a decade the drama not only of that country but of England had become revitalized.

* * *

Long before Antoine started his experiment, forces of which he was unaware were at work in the north—but it was his notion of the theater as a part of contemporary life that seized the imagination of dramatic outsiders in other countries and that enabled Ibsen to get a hearing outside of his native land and Germany. In London, Mr. J. T. Grein started his Independent Theater in 1891 with a presentation of "Ghosts." This was a disturbing event, receiving denunciation at first, but in time proving to be one of the signs of a renaissance in the British theater, foreshadowing the emergence of a new group of dramatists, and the enlargement of the powers of established men who were open-minded to the signs of the times. In the United States, Richard Mansfield acted Shaw's plays and his wife (Miss Beatrice Cameron) staged "A Doll's House" before the turn of the century. James A. Herne turned from the conventional rural melodrama of his day, after pondering the message of Ibsen, and wrote and acted "The Rev. Griffith Davenport," a modern American drama, before his audiences were ready for it.

* * *

So Antoine opened a new door for the theater when he began in a billiard hall rehearsals of his first bill of short plays. He and his friends, all small-paid workers in various commercial pursuits, had no money with which to hire a theater. But Zola came to a rehearsal and gave his earnest approval. Encouraged, the little band of amateurs rehearsed evenings, chose as their one possible name, "Le Théâtre Libre," and Byl wrote a poetic prelude for the four playlets that formed the first program.

This "prologue scientifique" represented the speaker as visiting a menagerie and finding the four plays of Antoine's among the animals, Zola, the keeper, and other attendants, representative of naturalism cultivating "the human document." Antoine later admitted that these connotations were not altogether happy. But they served for want of something better when the first performance was given on the night of the première of a long-heralded comic opera that drew most of the noted critics away.

The evening was inauspicious. The young Conservatory student who was to speak the prologue forgot his lines, hesitated and finally gave up. The stage settings were not complete, even though Antoine had moved much of his mother's furniture by wheelbarrow through the streets of Montmartre." Thus does Miss Miller set the scene vividly, humanly for us.

She goes on: "Of the plays themselves 'Mademoiselle Jomme' awakened slight interest; 'La Cocarde' fared little better, and 'Le Préfet' was almost hissed off the stage. But 'Jacques Damour' was a triumph." Here was poetic justice, for this playlet was adapted from a story by Zola, who largely inspired the enterprise. It was an unromantic treatment of the Enoch Arden theme.

How this small but emphatic success—which the critics recognized and applauded—led on to eight years of struggle that marked the history of Antoine's theater until, its work finished, it closed, is an exciting and significant record as set forth in this book.

Then Miss Miller takes up with an always readable scholarship the development of expressionism from naturalism in Germany, the independent theaters in England; the National Theater of Ireland, the dramatic awakening of Scotland and Wales, the Moscow Art Theater, the Soviet theater of Russia, and a summing up of international manifestations of the independent theater movement with its echoing community playhouses, theater study courses in universities and schools of folk drama.

This authoritative study is rounded out with a comprehensive bibliography and a well-made index.

E. C. S.

'Dr. Johnson'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the Arts Theater, "The Judgment of Dr. Johnson," by Mr. G. K. Chesterton. Beginning Jan. 20, 1932.

In this play Mr. Chesterton has managed to introduce a large number of the dictionary maker's authentic sayings as recorded by Boswell, stringing them together to act as commentary on an invented story about an American spy and his wife. This couple are encountered by Johnson on his tour in the Hebrides, and again at a salon in London during the war of the American Revolution. When they are on the point of being recognized by an English officer, they are saved by the combined good nature of Johnson and the wit of John Wilkes.

Up to the end of the second act almost every utterance of Johnson's is taken verbatim from Boswell and ingeniously used in circumstances that the worthy Boswell never dreamed of. In the third act, however, Mr. Chesterton decides to give his collaborator the slip, and begins to write his play by himself, instead of following the method of a paste-and-scissors man with a touch of inspiration. Politically rescued, the two American Swifts adopt the domestic philosophy of Wilkes, putting it into practice with a vigor that betokens an imminent private catastrophe. But from this tragedy the domineering Johnson again preserves them.

This act is as witty and interesting as the previous two, the invented speeches of the great doctor being as trenchant and effective as those taken from Boswell. But they are trenchant and effective in a somewhat different way. Johnson and Chesterton both defend the same things, the private morality of home and hearth, and the decent conventions of society. But whereas Johnson's championing of these things is that of forthright common sense, that of Mr. Chesterton is by means of fantastic flights of logical fancy. The one advances a platitude with a thump of the fist upon the table, the other with a flashing display of paradoxes. The audience has, therefore, some reason for believing that, though Johnson does not change sides during the play, he does most radically alter his methods.

But the play is almost invariably entertaining, and contains many wise words on the foundations of politics and the stability of the state. Mr. Francis Sullivan, is a thumping, thundering, explosive and resonant Johnson, volleying out his obiter dicta with conviction.

'Loreley' Revived at Rome

By MARIO LABROCA

ROME

"LORELEY" is not a work which often appears in the opera houses. The character of Catalani's music is essentially melancholy showing a preference for themes that are more somber than dramatic, more contemplative than dynamic. "Loreley," however, was, and still is, an opera which finds great favor. Some like it for its atmosphere, others because it appears to be a work of revolutionary tendencies, others again because they believe it to be the first of a genre of works whose influence is felt to this day.

In this opera, love is destined never to be requited. The young women are either bent on self-destruction or suffer from broken hearts, and if the number of Walter's victims is not higher it is only because of his own final action which brings the opera to a close. The music has moments of tense emotion and also of serenity, but all are pervaded by depression. Only for one moment, in the second act, is there a light-hearted dance. But that is merely a flash in the pan.

The revolutionary character of "Loreley" is only apparent. It appears to be so chiefly because of the libretto, which, falling between the two stools of the actual and the imaginary, presented something new in opera. The composer, abandoning rigid forms, adopted continuous melody. The orchestra was fully equipped and guiding themes made their appearance. It is not surprising that, in 1890, all this was regarded as being original.

There is yet another justification for this work of Catalani, namely its historical value. Thus one understands why "Loreley," in spite of the obvious sources of its inspiration, has a right to exist. The Teatro Reale Dell'Opera did well to revive it.

Though the opera, with its intrigues and its heavy demands on the artists, is exceedingly difficult to perform, it proved to be very suitable to the opening of the season at the Teatro Reale dell'Opera. Signor Marinuzzi again extracted from the score all that it had to offer and kept the orchestral sonorities well under control, so as not to drown the voices. He gave full emphasis to the dramatic accents and showed a good sense of the poetic in the more contemplative parts.

Of the artists one can only speak well. Signorina Cigna, the prima donna, is a young singer with a powerful voice of pleasing quality, which is particularly effective in either of the extreme registers. The notes are always smooth and rounded, increasing their volume without loss of quality. The voice is never harsh, even in moments of dramatic expression. She is, in fact, a singer of whom we shall hear a great deal. She made as much as is possible of the character of Loreley.

Few tenors can venture this opera, and of these Signor Merli is one of the best, because of his clear vibrant voice and his articulation in the highest vocal registers. He played the character of Walter, which is obscure and reminiscent of Hamlet, with a great deal of intelligence and acting ability. The baritone, Signor Maugeri, who knows how to sing and how to declaim, revitalized the character he portrayed, investing it with his own art. Signorina La D'Albore made her début in the part of Anna with great assurance, giving evidence of a beautiful voice and dramatic talent. She is an artist who will certainly make her mark.

The décor was kept in harmony with the character of the opera. The ballet showed a decided improvement, thanks to the Maestro Guerra. The dance of the undines in the second act was executed with great vivacity and precision. The chorus was excellent.

The "Meistersinger" was also conducted by Signor Marinuzzi with a masterly sense of balance. Signor Franci gave a successful portrayal of Hans Sachs. Signor Granda gave an excellent performance of Walter, and Signorina Caniglia was a charming Eva. The whole performance was, in fact, on a high level.

In Berlin Opera Houses

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

A YEAR after its first performance in Düsseldorf, Manfred Gurlitt's opera "Soldaten" (Soldiers) has come to Berlin. My former detailed criticism of the work which appeared in these columns was, in the main, confirmed by the Berlin performance at the Städtische Oper. It is really a chamber-opera and demands therefore a small auditorium where the rhythmic and declamatory subtleties will not be lost. The enormous Städtische Oper was unfavorable to the work. The effect was also impaired by the production which, leaving little to the atmospheric charm of the poem and music, was generally dull and without consideration for the character of the piece. Herr Carl Ebert and Herr Wilhelm Reinking had thought out a most complicated system, with houses and rooms in modern style and trees and alleys almost permanently on the stage. The climax of the confusion was reached during the Sextet, when buildings which had been on the ground suddenly appeared in mid-air. This and other comic happenings provoked occasional outbursts of disconcerting merriment from the public, in spite of the most serious of situations. Herr Ebert and Herr Reinking obviously went far astray with the mise en scène and made an experiment which was quite foreign to the work. Musically, the performance was brilliantly rehearsed by Herr Paul Breisach, who conducted.

Mozart's "Cosi Fan Tutte," not been heard in Berlin for many years, has been revived in a new setting at the Staatsoper unter den Linden and was conducted by Herr Otto Klemperer, who made his first appearance at the desk of the Staatsoper.

It is only the inconceivable richness of the music that makes this ridiculous piece at all possible. Even more than that, one forgets the text, because Mozart has invested the farce with the rich and pure invention of a tender warm-heartedness. The fragile scaffolding of the play is scarcely able to carry the weight of music so full of inspiration, in which the humanity of Mozart is more palpable than in many of his other works. His experience of joy and sorrow leads him to the discovery of a musical phraseology which ranges from the sublime to the ironic and the resigned. Herr Klemperer conducted with the greatest sincerity, sensitiveness and a wonderful feeling for style and accompanied the recitative on the clavicembalo with great care. He got the finest shades of tone from the orchestra while treating the singers with every consideration. He made the score sound almost like chamber-music and achieved an effect of delightful intimacy.

Herr Gustaf Gründgens, the producer, showed exceptional feeling for Mozartean production. Herr Gründgens accentuates the comedy without exaggeration. In grouping and movements he keeps strictly to the rule of symmetry laid down by the score. But why does he dispense with the scene prescribed in the text—Naples in the middle of the eighteenth century? He transplants the action from Rococo to Empire. First, there is no reason for this, and further it is contrary to the atmosphere of the music.

The soloists kept up a high standard throughout. Herr Willy Domgraf-Fassbender as Guglielmo and Herr Helge Roswänge as Ferrando especially sang extremely well and acted with animation. Frau Käte Heidersbach as Fiordeligi and Frau Elfriede Marhern as Dorabella were not quite so vital, but both sang beautifully and musically. Herr Eugen Fuchs's portrayal of the old philosopher Alfonso was rather uninteresting, but musically he was very reliable. Frau Lotte Schöne was a charming Despina. The success was great.

Coolidge Concerts in Moscow

By VICTOR BELAIEV

Moscow

MRS. ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE presented her chamber music party, consisting of Mme. Emma Lübbecke-Job pianist, (Frankfurt-on-Main), the Roth Quartet (Budapest), and Mr. Hugo Kortschak, conductor (New York), who made their appearance in the small hall of the Moscow Conservatory. The program comprised Mr. Bohuslav Martinu's String Quintet (1928), Mr. Paul Hindemith's Konzertmusik (1930), and Mr. Sergei Prokofieff's String Quartet, op. 50 (1931).

The Czech composer's quintet, while distinguished by an ample and imposing sonority, testifies, like the rest of his work, to a deficient sense of form. In the new quintet this defect is most clearly evident in the composer's dread of pauses, which he strives by every means to avoid. Mr. Martinû's musical forms are extremely static and have no dynamic quality. The quintet displays the lack of musical action which characterized his Ballet "Ishtar," produced at Prague. Mr. Martinû's musical language is not particularly original, despite the fact that he combines the methods of the contemporary modernists with a retrospective tendency to revive the forms and methods of the old masters.

With Mr. Hindemith it is quite another matter. His latest concerto, for piano, harp, and brass, is written by a powerful composer who has built a style of his own and speaks with confidence his own musical tongue. Unlike Mr. Martinû, he is not an inexperienced musical orator. He is not afraid of compromising himself when addressing his hearers; on the contrary, he knows how and by what means to impress them, even though the actual theme and language of his musical speech should be unusual and not altogether comprehensible to them. Far from dreading the pause, he knows, just as a clever speaker knows, its effectiveness when skillfully used. He understands, too, the value of contrast, and in his concerto he opposes the tender sounds of the harp and piano, in the middle movement, to the harsh and lapidary resonance of the two end movements, in which the solo piano is accompanied by the brass only.

The art of the pause is employed in other and far more subtle forms in Mr. Prokofieff's new quartet. In this respect he appears to be the direct inheritor of the classical traditions of the Russian school headed by Glinka—traditions which go back to the classical prototypes of the music of the world and escape the toils of German romanticism, with its vaguely defined forms and its "endless melody." Possessed of an exceptional clearness of form, Mr. Prokofieff's music lacks rationalistic traits and shows both profundity of artistic thought and simplicity of expression. This simplicity is always allied to a corresponding simplicity in the instrumental combination he employs, which hardly ever varies from that in general use. Mr. Hindemith, on the other hand, lays out every new work for a new ensemble, often of a very original character—his new concerto supplies an example.

The performance of this difficult program was very good on the whole, but the palm must be awarded to Mme. Emma Lübbecke-Job, a superb pianist and an even finer musician.

(Trans. by S. W. Pring)

Chorus in Front

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

LIGHT sound made prominent and loud noise kept in subordination, chorus in front and orchestra in the rear, singers allowed the better and fiddlers and pipers assigned the poorer chance to be heard—that is how Mr. Louis Bailly, directing students of the Curtis Institute of Music, of Philadelphia, in Fauré's Requiem, Carnegie Hall, evening of Jan. 29, arranged matters. Mr. Bailly's scheme is doubtless just as practical as the usual one, whereby players upon strings, woods and brasses are placed forward on the stage, and whereby sopranos, altos, tenors and basses are ranked behind them at the back-drop; and certainly it is more conducive to good interpretation.

If Mr. Bailly and the young men and women of the conservatory in which he teaches accomplished nothing more than to set up before the New York public a model of platform practice, they justified the trouble of their visit. But then, to say that they did so much as that is to imply that they gave a brilliant performance. Nor would it do to omit remark that they presented, in the Requiem, a work so little known here as to amount to a novelty.

Does somebody object, though, maintaining that anything by Fauré would be familiar in a New York concert hall, even an item entered for the first time in the town's musical almanac, and giving as reason that all his pieces sound alike? We are bidden to listen to any of his songs or chamber-music pieces, and we are asked if we have not right there, without going further, the style and the temper of the man completely. In that case, the Requiem would give us no further disclosures of his manner and his mood than we already possessed.

An Undetermined Question

Well, Fauré remains, let us grant, an undetermined question. We know a good deal better what he is not, methinks, than what he is. For he seems to represent something rather outside French movements, either historic or modern. He scarcely appears to carry on any traditional methods of his country, beyond the general ones of a people that acts with taste in its art, that speaks to the point and that always knows when to stop. Then, too, he keeps clear of those innovating influences originated by Debussy and continued by Ravel. His compositions belong, indeed, to no school, standing independent of their own and of preceding time, recalling nothing and foretelling nothing, threading no old paths and opening no new vistas. They are dissociated from the world of concrete things, and from music itself in any pictorial or representative meaning of the word.

Nevertheless, Fauré, without being classic, romantic, realistic or impressionistic, is individual. If he invariably sounds like himself, he never sounds like another. Shake out your bag of words. You've got to pick your best adjectives, those of the highest connotation, to describe his music, whether the requiem or what you please. Applause to Mr. Bailly for regulating his platform so skillfully, and for manipulating the Curtis vocal and orchestral tone so plastically. Applause to the Institute students, the taught become our teachers.

The Wagnerian Season

If the purpose of criticism were the paying of compliments, there would be ground for comment on the training that the Curtis Symphony Orchestra is receiving under Mr. Fritz Reiner. At the Carnegie Hall concert, the visitors performed, Mr. Reiner leading, Weber's "Oberon" Overture, Brahms's Fourth Symphony in E minor and Tchaikovsky's Concerto in B flat minor for piano and orchestra, Mr. Jorge Bolet, soloist. American music education is on the advance, let no one doubt.

The Wagnerian season coming; what the Metropolitan Opera management calls the spring "cycle," and what might fairly be referred to as a festival of matinées, but that it spreads out over a number of weeks. Quite a different public, too, attends from that of the regular subscription nights and afternoons. Wagner, we may almost aver, is the schoolmaster of opera. Young folk learn to enjoy dramatic singing through him rather than through the old Italian and French composers. Today, they go to hear "Aida" and "Faust" because they have known the charm of "Tristan" and "Walküre," instead of the other way round. That's best, perhaps; begin at the big end. Or shall we not rather recommend beginning with whatever interests us, be it German, Italian, French or even American? For what matter, we can do no better than start with light opera; with "Robin Hood," for example, provided we can find it well performed, as we can, if we watch the announcements of Mr. Milton Aborn.

Speaking of "Robin Hood," the song with the main theme of which the melody of "Oh, Promise Me!" runs side by side, is said to be considerably asked for at the music shops of late. The song is well enough known in Italy; and now, after decades, it may take hold in America. The only difficulty is, that we must be better executants to sing it than we need to be to sing the DeKoven parallel.

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ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING · GARDENS

With a River Boat Motif

House in Louisiana Has Unusual Lines

By G. E. HATCHER

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CONSTRUCTED along architectural lines similar to those of river packets that plied the Mississippi in the old days, yet with standard requirements of a modern home, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert B. Cooley on Grand Avenue in Monroe, Louisiana, has an individuality all its own.

The house has 103 windows, thus providing airiness, coolness and sunshine. Windows are of the casement type and, instead of having only a medium height, each casement extends from floor to ceiling. Each casement frame opens or closes along a groove in a semi-circular brass gadget which has notches at intervals so that the window may be opened one-third, one-half or all the way. With such a multitude of windows the house can be made airy as a pavilion, yet closed as tightly as desired.

When completely closed, the casement frame at its junction with the wall fits compactly and snugly into a groove, in the manner of grooved flooring, which hermetically seals the casements and prevents rain from seeping through the frame, even though the rain may be blown by a driving wind. Despite height of the casement from floor to ceiling, each is reachable from top to bottom for washing without using a ladder.

Though the windows may be opened only part way, a breeze blows constantly through the rooms even on the calmest day and, as heat ascends, the many currents of air coming through the windows bring a delightful coolness, yet devoid of drafts, on the hottest day. Indeed, the hotter the day, the cooler the rooms. Ventilators placed at intervals in the ceiling increase this cooling effect.

The living room has the architectural features of a salon in a steamer, the house itself being constructed in the outline of a boat, the front resembling the prow and the rear the stern of a steamer. At the "prow" of the house there is a sun room on the first floor and a sleeping porch on the second, both of which overlook the winding Ouachita River and rolling hills beyond. Between the sun room and the sleeping porch at the front is the living room, in the rear of which are the dining room, kitchen and pantry on the first floor and sleeping rooms and library on the second floor, with passage ways connecting all.

"Deck" Balconies

The living room is two stories high. Along each side of the living room, midway the floor and lofty ceiling, are balconies along which one may pass from the front to the rear, or vice versa, and each overlook the floor of the living room below. These balconies are designed like the decks of steamboats, corresponding with the general architectural effect of a boat.

The roof is laid flat on the rafters and the floor of the house is laid flat on a concrete base three feet in thickness. The walls are of brick laid in tile fashion, two bricks being laid on edges lengthwise with a space between and then there is a brick laid crossways, leaving a hollow space like that in tiling material.

Exterior of the walls resembles pebble dash but its distinguishing style gives it the name of dry dash. Small pieces of marble obtained in the yards of mortuary stone cutters and from quarries producing ornamental building stone were mixed with concrete and plaster and dashed against the brick tiling wall to form the outer walls, and the combination of tints in the bits of marble and ornamental stone resulted in a color scheme of white and gold.

Projecting Roof

A feature of the exterior is an extended roof projecting in gables five feet in width from the eaves, thus preventing rain falling near the widows and doors. Except in case of rain with a high wind, it is never necessary to close the casement windows, for the gables serve as ample protection somewhat in the manner of awnings.

Suggestions of a steamboat were included in the architectural features of the Cooley home because the owner has a fondness for boats and aquatic sports, his father, Stoughton Cooley, of Savanna, Ill., having been a steamboat master on the Ohio and the Mississippi in the heyday of river traffic, while his brother, Capt. La Verre Cooley, dean of Mississippi rivermen, was one of the old-time river masters.

Walter Burley Griffin, of Chicago, whose plan for the Capitol of Australia at Canberra was accepted in competition with architects all over the world, drew the plans and specifications for the Cooley residence.

Photo by Griffin Studio

Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert B. Cooley, Monroe, La., on the Ouachita River. Sunshine, Fresh Air and Constant Coolness Are Provided in This House, Which Has 103 Windows and Is Built Along the Architectural Lines of a Mississippi River Steamer. Note the Gables Projecting From the Eaves, Which Serve to Protect the Windows Against Rain Somewhat in the Manner of Awnings. Walter Burley Griffin of Chicago Is the Architect.

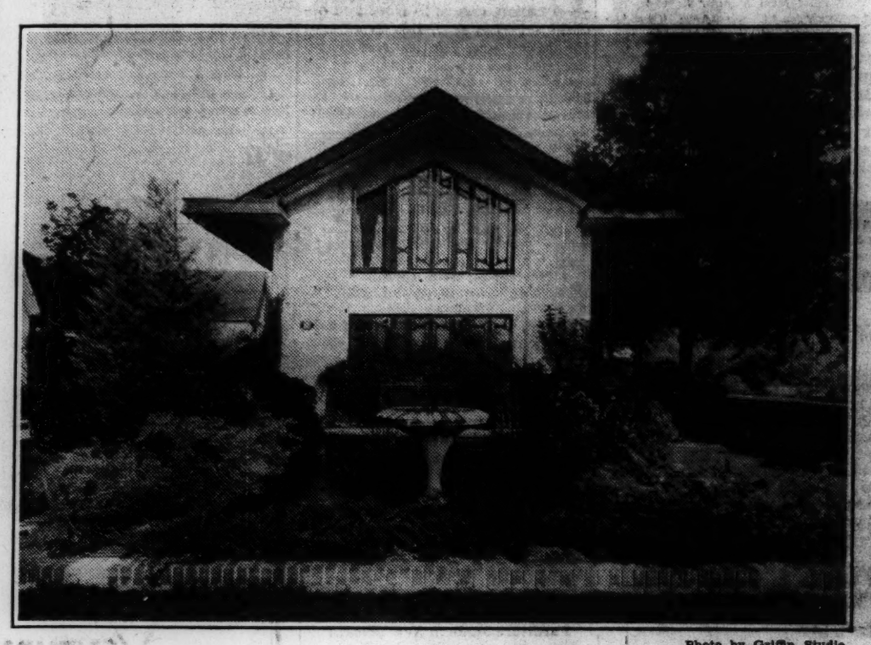


Photo by Griffin Studio

Sunken Pool and Miniature Garden at the Front, or "Prow," of the Cooley Home. The House Overlooks the Ouachita River and Rolling, Wooded Hills Beyond. Concealed Lights of Varied Colors Illuminate the Pool and Fountain at Night. Walter Burley Griffin, Architect.

On the Interior Paint Job

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

REMODELING is not actually completed until the interior paint job has made the old place look like home again. With an extra room built on, partitions changed throwing two rooms into one, or the roof raised to make a full height upper story, and with carpenters dismissed and builders gone, the home owner can turn his thought to the painting of woodwork and doors.

Excellent ways of disguising the "way it was before" or of wiping out old traces of the remodeling process can be accomplished if the right finishes—paint, stains, lacquer, or what-not—are chosen for the appropriate places. Sometimes both old and new woodwork must be brought together under the same new coat of paint, or old baseboards must be reconditioned, or dozens of coats of paint must say "good-by" to their former lodging places.

A general survey of the whole situation is always wise before dashing into some pet fancy because often much better results are obtained if the owner will allow himself to be governed by existing conditions rather than insist upon some plan which may not prove feasible. Are the walls badly cracked? Has the woodwork been well painted from the start or has layer after layer been put on, leaving a rough surface? Would staining, enameling or painting be the best solution? Is the color right or must a radical change be made? This color idea often determines the kind of finish to use.

Suppose one remodeled room has taken on a totally new wall, retaining three of its old ones. The new wall, of course, has new woodwork, but the old woodwork is loaded with six or seven coats of paint, none of them too well done. Obviously to make all the woodwork uniform probably the best plan is to remove the old paint, getting down to bare wood and then applying the same finish to old and new alike.

A good paint and varnish remover will help in this admittedly laborious task. Apply a generous coat of the remover and allow it to stand about 10 minutes. When softened, the paint or varnish can be scraped off with a dull putty knife. If repeated coats of paint are to be removed a second or third coat of remover may be necessary. Difficult parts, such as mouldings and corners, may be cleaned by scrubbing with a vegetable brush dipped in the remover. It is quite important after this process to scrub the wood surface thoroughly with benzine or gasoline to clean off all remaining paint remover because otherwise it will prevent subsequent coats of new paint from drying properly. Finally give both old and new woodwork a thorough sandpapering and it will be ready for the paint job.

If a room has been practically untouched by saw and hammer and the woodwork evidences poor former jobs of painting, having a rough, poor surface, there is a quicker way of reconditioning than going through the long process of removing the old paint. By applying a coat of Swedish putty paint and then scraping down the surface the little indentations and crevices are filled with the putty paint and a smooth surface is obtained as a basis for the new finish. Rugged old front doors and battered wooden fireplaces have been successfully smoothed up with putty paint in much less time than it would take to strip off age-old coats of paint.

Swedish putty paint is a home-made product and is prepared in the following way. The night before it is to be used, prepare the glue by soaking one-fourth pound of glue, bought in flake form, in as little water as possible. The next day heat this jelly-like glue in a double boiler for 10 minutes and, while still hot, add it to a hot solution made by mixing one pound of calcimine, three quarts of hot water and one-half pint of varnish. This will make about one gallon of putty paint.

Apply the putty paint to the wood and allow it to stand for about 15 minutes. Then scrape over it with any straight-surfaced metal to get a perfectly smooth surface. If necessary a second coat can be applied in the same way. When thoroughly dry, the woodwork is ready for the regular job of painting.

In cases where wood has been formerly stained with mahogany and it is desired to make a complete change to white paint or some pastel shade, much care has to be taken that the old stain does not penetrate the new paint and produce a muddy color. If a coat of silver paint is put on first, painters claim this will shut out the mahogany and form a good foundation for the new coats.

In an enameled surface where it is expected the finish will resemble porcelain in brilliancy and smoothness, the greatest care of all should be taken with preliminary preparations. Paint manufacturers recommend birch as the best wood for enamel finish because of its evenness of grain and hardness, taking few bruises and dents. Whitewood or poplar, white pine, and well seasoned gumwood are considered the next best. Yellow pine and cypress are not desirable because of their pitch content. If these less desirable woods must be used, it is advised by painters that the wood first be sealed with a coat of shellac before applying the undercoating.

M. R. Z.

Flowering Time

A happy child the one whose first fair journeyings are made
Within a garden: whose long playtime knows the purple shade
Of castled elms, the pageantry of crimson hollyhocks;
Whose fragrant hours are garlanded with heliotrope and phlox.
A garden loveller blooms as each new memory is climbed—
A poem neither hewn to shape of prosody nor rimed.

B. Y. BRAGHAN

Trees in Winter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE study of trees can best be carried on in winter, for to recognize trees with any degree of certainty a person needs to learn them by shape, twig and bark. Any nature hobby can provide almost unlimited joy and profit, as those who have delved deeply enough will always tell us, and who can say into what realms of serenity and usefulness a study of trees may lead! But now is the time to start, if it be a start. Here in the northern United States our beautiful trees now stand tall and bare, and we may more easily learn their names, their habits, their contributions.

These remarks are primarily because of an abridged edition of "Trees in Winter," Blakeslee and Jarvis (Macmillan $2), recently published, and excellent for the gardener's reference shelf. A description of each species is given, with photographs showing tree shapes, bark, and twig. It is a handy little tree book, with an easy key to tree identification.

Many Avenues of Study

It is a fact, perhaps, that learning to speak to the trees, calling each by name, is one of the first steps toward having a more than mere nodding acquaintance. We like to learn the names of persons we meet, and a glow of friendliness is kindled with the calling of each other by name when we meet again. The study of trees, however, holds far more than learning the names of the different kinds—although many persons never get further than this. One of the most delightful sides of tree study is a search for and collection of "trees in literature," descriptions of trees, poetry about trees; and "trees in art." Have you ever made an anthology of tree poetry? It provides endless delight. And have you ever noticed the treatment of trees by different landscape painters, and made a collection of reprints? Ruysdael, Corot, Constable, the moderns—noting how each gets his effects?

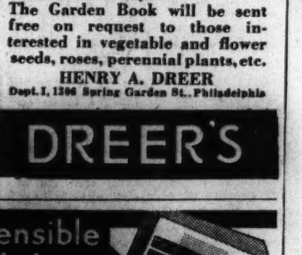
Tree photography is another fascinating avocation. A book of beautiful tree snapshots, following the stately old giants around through the seasons—this is a hobby all its own. Tree ecology, or the study of trees in relation to their environment, is another phase of the subject. And if any or all of this leads the student over the threshold into the realm of forestry with its many illuminating ramifications, here are fresh joys. We know of an estate of unusual beauty, now a private school, and the grandeur of the place is due to one of its former owners, who lived there many years ago. This owner was deeply fond of trees. He evidently studied and knew them. More than that, he planted them. Today the place is unforgettable because of the aisles of woodland columns supporting a leafy canopy overhead. At every season is to be seen some special beauty and birds of many kinds count the branches their home.

Galleries Free to Public

A vast gallery of tree pictures may be visited on every hand—woodland, roadside, open country, residential suburb. The cycle of the seasons offer rich variety of effect, the possibilities of study are unlimited. Into the great rooms of this outdoor gallery the visitor may go, sure of unusual sources for joy. Here are a few "guidebooks" he may wish to use:

Trees in Winter, Blakeslee and Jarvis (Macmillan).
Rogers' Tree Guide (Doubleday).
Ornamental Trees for Amateurs, Bean (Scribner).
Familiar Trees, Boulger (Funk).
What Tree Is That?, Cheyney (Appleton).
Guide to the Trees (Greenberg).
Getting Acquainted With the Trees, McFarland (Macmillan).
Trees Every Child Should Know, Rogers (Grosset).
Plants in Art, comp. by D. Rosenthal (Brown Robertson Company, 424 Madison Avenue, New York), has a chapter on Trees in Art.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR.



Charles M. Willis, architect; M. Bowman Judkins, builder, Lexington, Mass.

MY HOBBY

Loreburn, Saskatchewan, Canada

Dear Friends:

It may not be usual to make a hobby of one's home, but that is the absorbing interest for us since we bought our farm on the prairie. Our work took us to the city, some 90 miles away, but week-ends and holidays were chiefly spent in working out a scheme of transformation for the bald, uninteresting five acres we selected for our garden.

Well back from the road a small cottage stood, in the midst of a litter of last year's straw. At first sight it appeared to be a rather discouraging prospect, both inside and out; but after a thorough cleaning and the generous application of paint we felt better toward it. We dared depart from the usual tradition of having a red barn, and the house, granaries, bunk-room and the barn were made a creamy yellow. The cottage was identified by its soft green roof, in contrast to the others which were shingled, and by its contrasting trimmings.

The newly acquired "hired man" with a team of husky Clydes plowed a strip of land on three sides of the garden, as there must be a windbreak before one can have a satisfactory growth of flowers or vegetables, on the windswept prairie.

From an experimental farm we obtained tiny poplar, jack-pine and spruce trees at very slight cost. Laurel-leafed willows, soft maples, several varieties of shrubs and roots came from nurseries. Along the driveway leading from the road to the buildings we planted lilacs, honeysuckle, different species of spirea, a few hardy rose bushes and some perennial plants.

In the space between the west windbreak and the house, where snow would bank in a year or two when the trees grew taller, we planned the vegetable garden. In the fall, ground was broken in readiness for spring planting. Some of this good, rich earth was banked around the house, flattened well, and held in place by a tiny, low picket fence upon a firm board foundation. At intervals around the house roots of Virginia creeper were placed and around the edge hardy phlox. When these bloomed their slender stems bent and waved in every breeze and their gay little faces peeped out from between the painted pickets. The sheltered east side was left for hollyhocks and delphinium.

Improvements are constantly being made; but to the casual observer the place leaves much to be desired; although the growth has been so bountiful that people drive from miles around the country to see the flowers. The place has responded so readily to our work and care that it has endeared itself to us; and it has brought the satisfaction one experiences in bringing brightness, and even a little of beauty, to what otherwise would have been an unlovely spot. (Mrs.) R. H.

Dearborn, Mich.

Dear Editor of the Hobby Corner:

This is in response to your appeal in last week's issue. But, I am a poor writer. I hope a much better gardener. My hobby? I am afraid it is all nature. I believe what I love the most out doors are the trees. Those of great size give me a great thrill, while I love the very smallest. I was admiring the rosy buds on my one-foot-high ash tree this morning. At our front door we have a beautiful Oriental Plane tree. I like to think of our yard as a small arboretum. We have such a collection of trees, bushes wild flowers, bog plants, iris and roses. We spend all our time working out doors in the summer. During the winter we have such a good time going through the catalogues, and making things to put out in the garden when spring comes. Our means are small, so most of the garden furniture is made of scrap lumber. But my husband's enthusiasm is great and he is clever with a saw and hammer. He has just finished a good looking, comfortable seat for the rose garden. Now he is making a sundial for the rose garden. He has a slate plate to set on the concrete pillar, which he has engraved, using brass to make the pointer. On it he will also engrave "I record only the sunny hours."

I want to thank the Monitor for the "All Nature." Especially the articles on mushrooms. I am making a scrapbook of these articles, and I hope to be able to identify many of these sorts in a near-by woods.

(Mrs.) G. M. B.

Baldwinsville, N. Y.

Dear Garden Friends:

I have enjoyed the "My Hobby" letters so much. The whole Garden Page is such a help and inspiration, but what part of the Monitor is not?

My special hobby is Iris. Some years ago I was given some Iris roots and by buying collections and paying a very small sum of them. I have gotten about 110 varieties. Year before last I sold some roots, making about $60. And they multiply so rapidly that I have many more now than when I started to sell them. Last year we had to move them, but hope to have a rainbow of blooms this year, and there is nothing quite as exciting as going out the first thing in the morning to see the new friends who have come in the night. With its many varieties the Iris covers a long period of time.

Of course, Iris is not the only thing I grow, but it would take too much space to tell about the rest of the lovely things we have. My perennials I have grown from seed, and it is so much more interesting than buying the plants as well as being much cheaper because we can get a package of real good seed for what one plant would cost. One annual I would like to tell you about if you have never grown it, is "Tagetes," a dwarf marigold with single yellow flowers which simply cover the fine lacy green leaves, making a batch of sunshine wherever it is planted. It is especially nice for a border, only grows about six inches high, but makes a compact little bush, nearly six inches across. This particular marigold is given in only two catalogues that I know of (one of these advertises in the Monitor).

I hope to see many more letters in "My Hobby" column.

(Mrs.) E. B. W.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

In Metropolitan Shops

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

New York

FOR several years many people desiring authentic eighteenth-century home furnishings have not bought because the prices seemed too high for thrifty people of moderate means. Each year the figures became more forbidding, until they seemed to carry almost all desirable things above the grasp of common resources. That ascent paused in the early months of 1930, a decline starting directly. Now some of those who believed they could never acquire colonial or early Federal furniture find it easy to do so at present levels.

As an example of the changed valuations, the tags on three clocks noticed in the antiques galleries of B. Altman & Co. are significant. In each case there had been three reductions. A banjo type had stepped down from $350 to $185, while an Aaron Willard Jr. tall clock with mahogany case and the maker's label inside the door had started at $950 and dropped to $450. A much simpler tall clock, by Alexander Willard, went from $295 to $125.

With similar levels prevailing at the frequent public sales and in other dealer's shops, the present opportunities for favorable buying are apparent. At a recent auction here a desk was sold for $6000, although $22,500 is said to have been paid for the piece less than two years ago. Similar comparisons are found in the last and previous figures on a highboy that sold for $1000, reputed to have cost $3000, and a set of chairs at $2400 costing $6000, according to those well informed.

These items are in the thousands, to be sure, but the relative values of less expensive things have shrunk likewise, as attendance at current public sales will quickly prove. It should always be remembered that intelligent scrutiny must be exercised constantly, unless the assurance of responsible sellers comes in, if one is to be certain of getting genuinely old things.

* * *

As a contrast in the products of the same plant in war and in peace times, hardly could anything be more spectacular than that of high-explosive shell cases and flower vases. Still, the same or similar metal may be used for both and the manufacturing methods that result in one may be adapted for the other.

So the Chase Company, with many acres of modern plant, have turned from spears to pruning knives. They employed talented designers in the contemporary manner, that they might supply homes with useful and decorative objects made of brass and of copper—glowing metals whose dull reds and yellows are so welcome in a multitude of places.

This minor activity of a great company, well known as a producer of industrial metal in sheets and rods and tubes, has provided its designers with a peculiar opportunity. The results, as seen at Stern Brothers, show what very attractive objects may result from artistic shaping of those simple basic forms.

For a serving tray a flat copper sheet is turned up at the ends, which are cut away to make room for a bakelite bar-shaped handle. Small stiffening rods are fitted over the edges and serve also as guards, while some brass tubing appears around the black handle. It is typical of the most-urged fundamentals of present-day design, as the elements most readily made by machines are brought together in the utmost frankness to form a useful and pleasing thing.

Similar utilizing of rolling mill shapes is seen in a holder for four candles, which is merely a crossing of two strips of sheet metal, two inches wide. These stand on edge and are bent at the ends to receive candle sockets. A quart pitcher is derived from a copper tube and flares gently at the top. Its handle is a brass tube that meets a brass ring at the base. The inside is tin plated, as are other liquid containers for table use. Book ends are made of three concentric U shapes, inverted, of rectangular bars, attached to a thin, plain sheet of copper. Thus the machine age seems to be finding its expression in a natural speech that will in time become as intelligible and euphonious to us as has that of the master hand craftsman of past centuries.

* * *

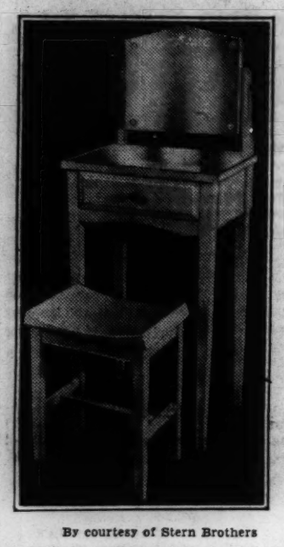
A dressing table so small that, with its bench, it might be used in some bathrooms was also noticed at Stern Brothers. It comes in several pastel colors as well as in white, red and black, taking as little space as seems possible and still fill every requirement for its purpose. The finishes given to bedroom furniture nowadays make even such extremely simple pieces as this definite decorative factors, that blend with whatever color scheme may be chosen. Conveniences in accord with current tastes have led to numerous modified or wholly new current designs that are welcome departures from the limited, standardized forms of the past. The tendency to more compact homes, to which furniture of former scale would be unsuited, has been a steady incentive for inventive efforts, with abundant results.

* * *

Apparently the potteries of England are as alert for American trade today as they were a century and more ago, when Ridgway, Adams, Mayer and others were making such quantities of flatware picturing American scenes. In the same store were shown a series of 12 service plates having as many different scenes relating to Washington and his achievements. These are a new output, taking advantage of the bicentenary celebrations that are so much in the public eye this year.

* * *

It isn't often that a radio outfit is seen which is so completely novel and amusing as to seem a part of Alice's Wonderland adventures, but there was such a one in this store. Apparently it was a fireplace, with a shapely cream-white mantle, brass-topped iron andirons and a fire of birch sticks, though the glow was plainly electric light. Concealed at the side of the mantel were the control knobs and somewhere within was the mechanism. These knobs are at the right, but for the first sale had to be moved to the left for the customer was left-handed—a sequence that continues the Lewis Carroll fantasy.



By courtesy of Stern Brothers

Another small apartment adaptation in furniture is this glass-topped table with tiltable, etched mirror and a bench which slips underneath when not in use

Rugs as Persians See Them

IN THE East a man's wealth is measured in a manner very different from that of the West. If his wife has many heavy bands of gold around her ankles and arms, and if his floors and walls are well covered with antique rugs, he is rich.

A Persian does not go to the bank with his savings. He goes instead to the rug bazaar where, over delicious refreshments, he bargains for a soft old carpet. His kerchief may be emptied of tomans, but when he has need of money again he goes to the bazaar with his treasure, for a rug is always negotiable there, and the older it becomes, the more valuable.

But to the Persian, rich or poor, his always salable rugs are not objects of barter. They have far more vital values in his daily life, and are thought of as necessary food to his comfort and pleasure.

The origin of rug making is an interesting story. No other art numbers among its workers, past and present, so wide a range in purpose and circumstances, race and talent. They have been men, women and children of many ranks and races and periods.

These priceless treasures of kings had their origin in the protection of Persian nomads against cold, for even the hardened tribesmen found it uncomfortable sitting on the cold ground in their tents. Sheep pelts offered comfort, but the long hair of the Angora pelts became matted. Also, the skins could be sold or used for containers.

But the Persian rug, as we prize it, was born of the hunger for beauty. Out of the artistic instinct of the people came—and comes today—rugmaking as an art. Its closeness to the heart of the people stays with me in an unforgettable genre picture. We came upon it quite by chance, but it is typical of the home life of the simple people throughout the East.

Visiting a small village near Hamadan—Lah'leheen—noted for its exquisite turquoise-blue pottery, we stopped to inquire for a path that might take the place of the rough irrigation ditch and were offered the hospitality of some peasants, a privilege granted to few. Entering a mud house, the golden sunlight streamed over our shoulders to fall on a handsome young Persian maid, seated before her loom weaving a gorgecusly colored rug to the accompaniment of a native love song. About the room on cushions sat her admiring relatives, who arose and asked us to rejoice with them, for on that very day the rug would be finished and soon the marriage feast would follow. Over our refreshments we laughingly offered to buy the beautiful rug. Had we carried it away it would never have meant the same to us, beautiful as it was, as it will to the smiling artist, for it is her own handiwork, linked with the happiest of associations.

From the juices of walnut husks, weld, straw, onions, henna, indigo, madder, larkspur, saffron and vaonia many beautiful colors were derived. Evolved from simple experiment, came the processes of fermenting roots and boiling herbs to make liquid dies in which to soak the natural wool until these vegetable colors became a fixed part of the wool itself. When foreign interests came to Persia and rugmaking became a business, vegetable dyes were largely replaced by aniline dyes, but the old sort still exists and commands far higher prices.

But for many the highest significance lies where it began, in the part the rug plays in the life of the majority. It is not an unusual sight to see here and there, along desert roads, white-turbaned pilgrims kneeling at sunset on their prayer rugs, with only the blue sky as a house of worship.

Famous Ancient Books

HISTORIC and literary associations of twelve centuries made a notable background for the sale of the Lothian collection of illuminated manuscripts, incunabula, and Americana at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries last week. The 35 manuscripts and 133 books were especially selected from the Marquis of Lothian's two old family libraries, started two centuries ago, not one of the items having changed ownership for the past 100 years or more. They were brought to the United States from Blickling Hall, Norfolk, England, and Newbattle Abbey, Midlothian, Scotland.

Particular interest centered around some of the items because their existence had heretofore escaped the notice of scholars generally. Among these were the beautiful Tikytt Psalter, an elaborately illuminated twelfth century Latin Bible, and a fourteenth century manuscript of the celebrated French poem, Roman de la Rose.

The Tikytt Psalter was penned and illuminated by John Tikytt, prior of the Augustinian monastery of Wyrkesop, now Radnor, in Nottinghamshire, in the early fourteenth century. Its style is somewhat similar to that of Queen Isabella's psalter at Munich and two other psalters at Lambeth and in the Fitzwilliam Museum. The Tikytt Psalter is distinctive because the names of illuminators of early English manuscripts are very rarely known. One authority, speaking of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, declared that "the name of no artist of that period has come down to us."

The twelfth century Bible was elaborately decorated with beautiful illuminated initials at the beginning of every book, with a splendid full-page painting in gold and colors opposite the first page of Genesis. It is of particular interest to students of early English illumination. The manuscript of the Roman de la Rose, a classic which was widely popular in France, England and Italy in the late fourteenth century, was not even mentioned in a description of all manuscripts of the poem then known to exist, which was published by a well-known authority a few years ago.

The oldest manuscript in the collection was an eighth century psalter written entirely in uncial letters. Between the lines were inscribed a number of Anglo-Saxon and Latin glosses, or explanatory marginal notes, in several hands of the ninth and eleventh centuries. A few old ones were written in red; the more numerous, written two centuries later, were in black. These notes were valued highly because of their linguistic importance. Michael Maittaire, a learned eighteenth century bibliographer, described the psalter as being "as old as anything we have in Latin."

The Blickling Homilies, one of the most noted items in the collection, comprised 19 homilies in Anglo-Saxon. It was written in 971, apparently by two scribes, one using a smaller and more angular hand than the other. For several hundred years it belonged to the city of Lincoln, and from the thirteenth century to the year 1609 the margins contain notations by various mayors and sheriffs of that city, recording their nomination or election.

A setting in Wistaria Hall, near Atlanta, Georgia, showing a French mirror of about 1820 and armchairs made by Prudent Mallard, a cabinetmaker who came to New Orleans from Paris about 1830. His work is slightly heavier than the work of Seignouret, and his later products, as seen in the canopy bed and other chamber furniture, show the influence of the late Empire styles in their bulk, their ornament, and their marble tops

A sofa by the French cabinetmaker, François Seignouret, who was established in New Orleans about 1830 as a maker of fine furniture in the Louis XV manner, now classed as early Victorian

Two Louisiana Cabinetmakers

By JOHN RUSE WOODWARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta

WITHIN late years, furniture of the Virginia colonies and early New England has been much written about, talked over, collected and studied; but furniture of equally as fine workmanship, made in New Orleans, has not so well nor so widely come into its own as yet.

The name Duncan Phyfe stands for excellence in the furniture of early New York, while John Goddard of Newport, Savery and Randolph of Philadelphia are leaders in other centers. So are the names Francois Seignouret and Prudent Mallard significant as applied to furniture made in New Orleans between 1820 and 1850.

There are some typical pieces of this New Orleans furniture, as well as other antiques of proven validity, at Wistaria Hall, which is a 20-minutes automobile ride along the route of the Georgia Railroad east of Atlanta. The place has been continuously in the hands of its present owners, the Sisson family, for upward of half a century.

Built House to Fit Furniture

"Did you ever hear of a house built to fit its furniture—instead of the other way about?" Miss Caroline Sisson asked me.

"Well, this is one," she continued. "When the first ceiling was built and all plastered, it was found too low for the bed," she continued. "So we had literally to lift the ceiling some 18 inches. And then, through a mistake in measuring the tester beforehand, we have had to leave the cornice off after all."

In March of 1928 Wistaria Hall was considerably damaged by fire and had to be practically rebuilt. The old structure was of frame, the present one is brick. Fortunately, the heirlooms and old New Orleans furniture were saved without injury.

Furniture Made in New Orleans

The sofa by Seignouret is rosewood, upholstered in needlepoint now. Probably it was originally covered with eighteenth century red velvet, or possibly horsehair. One of the distinguishing features of Seignouret furniture is that it was built on lighter lines than that by Prudent Mallard, and depended for its charm more upon symmetry of outline than upon carving.

The fan on the wall is in a glass case, has sticks of mother-of-pearl and is painted with a Watteau scene.

As one of his visiting cards in the case reveals, it was given by Mr. P. G. T. Beauregard, Engineers Corps, U. S. A., to Miss Caroline Deslonde.

Later Miss Deslonde became General Beauregard's second wife. The most important pieces of furniture at Wistaria Hall have been in the Beauregard family always.

In the back parlor is a Mallard sofa—oval-backed—and five chairs to match. Mallard, like Seignouret, was largely influenced by the period models of Louis XV, and they both worked extensively in rosewood—all of which these pieces are.

There is a Mallard set in the guest room here. He designed parlor furniture of distinction, but his bedroom furniture is in all probability the work in which he excelled. In the Wistaria Hall set the bed with its tester stands nine feet three inches from the floor. This it was that caused the ceiling to be lifted some 18 inches after the house was built.

Seignouret In New Orleans

François Seignouret was a native of Bordeaux, France, who came to Louisiana about 1800, it is thought. The exact date of his arrival is unknown. But certain it is that he enlisted under General Jackson in 1815.

The first mention of Seignouret & Co. occurs in the New Orleans directory of 1838. However, it is known that the firm had existed some thirty-odd years prior to this date. The place of business was the present site of the Arts and Crafts Club. Also, Seignouret & Co. is known to have been located in Royal Street, between Peter and Toulouse, when that was a center of fashionable shops and the meeting place of the Creole aristocracy. Insufficient record prevents giving the exact dates of his activities, but it is known to have extended through half a century or more.

François Seignouret is generally conceded to be the foremost as well as pioneer builder of fine old New Orleans furniture. In 1853 he retired from business in that city and returned to France, where he remained.

Prudent Mallard was born in Sevres, France, in 1809. His mother was a Parisian and his father a Scotchman. Educated in Paris, young Mallard came to New Orleans, in his early twenties. He opened a small shop at 55 Royal Street, there offering for sale a choice collection of objets d'art and fine furniture. In time he gathered about him a group of skilled workmen and the modest establishment grew to considerable proportions.

Year after year Prudent Mallard made trips to the art centers of Europe, returning with new ideas, which he embodied in his creations. One of Prudent Mallard's sons, it is said, designed much of the furniture after the firm moved to the larger quarters in Royal Street corner of Bienville.

But it was Prudent Mallard, père, who designed those first bedroom pieces—notably the Victorian beds—for which the name became famous, and justly so. It is said that these sets in the original have sold of late years for $3500 and up.

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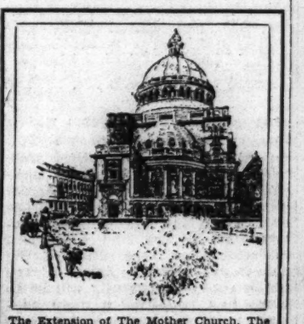

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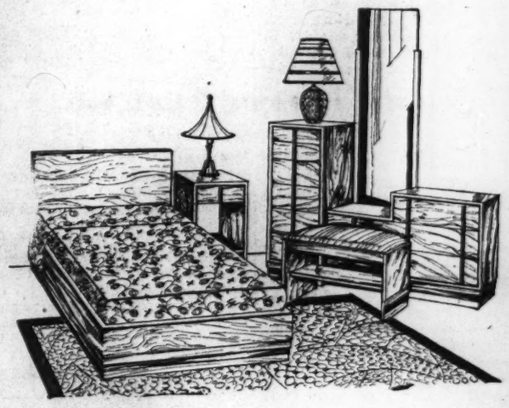

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EDUCATIONAL

Junior Colleges Spread Even in New England

By E. EVERETT CORTRIGHT
President of the Junior College of Connecticut
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE writer believes that no one knows when the movement began. There seems also to be no definite place in its beginning. If a junior college is an institution giving two years of senior college work, with or without the addition of classes below the freshman year, but with no necessity of having the name junior college attached to the institution, then such a program has been under way in New England for many years.

Strong preparatory schools, mainly for girls, found it advantageous and advisable to extend their work upward slowly into the college area by reason of the lack of adequate facilities for women in our New England colleges. Lasell Seminary has apparently been doing this since 1898, if not earlier, although it did not use the term junior college in its catalogue until 1924. Howard Seminary, in announcing its program in its catalogue of 1885, closes the statement with, "Students at graduation will be prepared to enter the junior class of the best colleges." However, here again the use of the term junior college was first made in 1928.

Bradford Academy as early as 1902 offered work that extended two years beyond the high school level, and in 1920 this two-year advanced curriculum was made to conform to the standards now set up for junior colleges. Its first graduation from that curriculum was in 1903, but it did not use the term junior college until recently. In Mount Ida School for girls formal action was taken in 1924 on making the institution a junior college. Pine Manor, organized in 1911 without a preparatory department, was reorganized in 1917 on a full junior college two-year program, although again the term junior college was not used until 1930. The organization of the Junior College of Connecticut through the granting of a special charter by the Connecticut Legislature in 1927 was apparently the first public legislative act creating a specific institution. There are more than 2500 known graduates of the various institutions listed as junior colleges.

A Quiet Road

The movement, therefore, has traversed a quiet but somewhat uncertain road. These older institutions have blazed the way, but in many cases have found their problems greatly multiplied upon adopting the term junior college, because New England, as the home of privately controlled higher education, was not friendly to the baptismal name of the new institution. George Herbert Palmer appears to have been rather typical in calling attention to the dangers inherent in the new institution by his article published in the Atlantic Monthly in April, 1927, entitled "The Junior College: An Indictment." It is doubtful, however, if many people would have subscribed to the statement expressing his fears at their worst, when he says, "In my judgment it is more likely to bring disaster than anything which has happened in our world of education during the last 50 years. . . . It will remove learning from the common people." There has been, therefore, a most decided shift in attitude since that time, as senior college people have become better informed and as the inevitability of some new institution under some name to do the work and serve the purpose of what we now call the junior college became apparent.

The last directory of the American Association of Junior Colleges lists 17 such institutions in New England —3 in Maine, 1 in New Hampshire, 9 in Massachusetts, and 4 in Connecticut. Last September three additional institutions were opened—Green Mountain at Poultney, Vt.; Nichols at Dudley, Mass., and Greenwich at East Greenwich, R. I. There are, therefore, today 20 institutions of junior college status committed to a program offering the freshman and sophomore college years, and in all but two schools having preparatory years united with these.

There are no public junior colleges in New England. The postgraduate year at Springfield cannot qualify under the definition of a junior college, and even there a tuition of $180 a year is charged. The name Junior College of Connecticut might imply that the institution receives state aid. This is not true. It is an independent organization managed by a board of trustees, and has no relation to State or city.

Officially Recognized

The New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools officially recognized the movement at its annual meeting in 1929, when it provided for membership for junior colleges by the adoption of a set of standards which every such institution must meet. Three have qualified under these standards—Bradford, Lasell, and Connecticut. Two are members of the American Council on Education — Bradford and Connecticut, while two are found on the approved lists of the American Medical Association. The stronger and more active institutions, to the number of 12, organized the New England Junior College Council in 1929. Fourteen institutions now hold membership, and its influence in guiding and protecting the movement has been felt at many points. The state boards of education in two states—New Hampshire and Connecticut—have adopted standards for junior colleges.

But what is happening inside these junior colleges? In the last analysis these institutions must be judged from the service they render society, and this in turn is dependent upon the program that operates within them. The official definition on the program of the junior college by the New England Association provides three educational functions: first, two years of work on the college level that shall be completed at the close of the junior college period, i. e., terminal curricula; second, two years of general college work leading directly to the junior year of the senior college; third, two years of college work so organized that it meets the requirements of national and state standards for pre-professional work.

The Courses Students Choose

A study made by the writer a year ago in the matter of the curricula being pursued by the 2349 freshmen and sophomore students in the junior colleges of New England revealed that 23 per cent were at that time pursuing curricula that definitely marked them as candidates for acceptance into the senior college or professional school at the end of their junior college career; that two out of three or 66 per cent of the total student body were taking a curriculum which would be completed with their junior college work, and that these, therefore, engaged in this terminal course, would not under ordinary circumstances apply for transfer to the senior college or professional school, and that the remaining 243 were engaged in vocational curricula, presumably to be completed within the junior college area.

The largest group of those engaged in terminal curricula, totaling slightly more than one-half of the entire number, is taking secretarial work on the college level. Two hundred and forty are majoring in business; 193 are engaged in household arts; 167 have no vocational intention, but are majoring in language and literature. Fine arts attracts 35. In the pre-professional group, the largest number are in the field of commerce and business, with engineering a close second. Nursing attracts 31, medicine 17, library work 13, teaching 12, law 10, journalism 9, and dentistry 6.

It is significant that standards thus far erected in America in the main require two years of general college education for admission to the professions. If a junior college is adequately equipped it seems reasonable that the place to get two years of college work is in a two-year institution, in order that the four-year institution may not be embarrassed by transfers from it in too great numbers at the end of the sophomore year.

Meets Need for Broad Curriculum

At the present writing there are more than 2500 students engaged in one or another type of serious study as college freshmen or sophomores in the institutions of New England calling themselves junior colleges. Superficially it might be claimed that this new unit in higher education is a result of the popular demand for additional college facilities. Our section of the country, with higher education privately controlled, has not responded to the demand for college facilities as have those states south of the Potomac and west of the Ohio, where state universities exist. Long waiting lists have been built up in our New England colleges, and hundreds of students turned away.

However, while this condition has without doubt contributed to the rapid increase in number of these institutions, it is not the real cause for their appearance. That cause, I believe, lies in a contest that has been going on for 40 years within the curriculum, where we find ranged on one side the old, honored, intrenched general liberal arts subjects required for four years for the bachelor's degree, pitted against the demands of the newer, experience-organized, applied and specialized subject matter. One result of the appearance and acceptance of the junior college apparently will be to assist in establishing a more adequate university system in American higher education.

JACK AND JILL COME HERE TO SCHOOL RIDING ON A PONY
In the Prairie Town of Lloydminster, Alberta
Courtesy Canadian National Railways

Saddles are luxuries that "Young Canada" in this particular district looks upon as next to mollycoddling. They prefer to ride bareback or Indian fashion. Lloydminster is right on the boundary line between two prairie provinces, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The surrounding country is quite productive agriculturally. It is a section of vast open spaces, and the families live far apart, so that the children have to travel many miles each day to school. But most horses have a delightful multispeed gear shift which in some cases almost attains free wheeling. Unquestionably there are boys and girls in all parts of the world who would prefer to ride to school in this fashion.

A SCHOOL BUS THAT CAN ALWAYS BE DEPENDED UPON
In the St. Maurice River Valley, Quebec
Courtesy Canadian National Railways

The French Canadian pioneer does not believe in buying machinery before he has money in the bank to pay for it. So the faithful ox is an important force in educational considerations. The school oxcart travels far, because the homes are scattered. It is important that the farmers be kept contented so that they will not emigrate elsewhere. The valley area was not opened until 1923, but it is fast developing into one of the finest agricultural districts in the Province.

The Listening Child

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TRAINING pupils to be good listeners is an objective that would seem to be of benefit to an individual throughout his lifetime. So much value can come to one through listening, both in the field of specific information necessary for daily living and in the realm of wider reading and cultural background, that it is always gratifying to know of teachers and parents who realize that it is not only a skill to be cultivated but an art to be refined.

The preschool and kindergarten of today offer rich opportunities for the listening child. Stories, poems, jingles, plays, projects, pictures are all made real through teacher and child interpretation. Many a real audience situation may be seen daily in any of our preschool groups. The remarkable thing about this is that the teacher is not the only one of the group who can hold her audience charmed throughout the telling of a story or the interpretation of a poem or picture. On many occasions the children sit with eager and rapt attention while one of their own group tells the happenings of the Velveteen Rabbit, of the Lazy Pig, of Wee Robin's Christmas or of the Vain Teddy. Many an experience of the child is made real and dramatic to the other children of the group.

Many of Kate Greenaway's and of Jessie Wilcox Smith's pictures are interpreted in a fanciful and realistic way by the children themselves. Many a sheet of the funnies is keenly appreciated by audience children, as they are depicted by one of their own group.

As the child progresses throughout the elementary grades and high school, this skill that he has acquired in the kindergarten becomes of wider scope and of constant value to him. He accumulates many interesting facts from his history, geography and science through reports given by one of his own classmates. He hears vivid outlines of many a fine book, story or play. He listens to short speeches given by members of his class either through the class meeting or the debate. He hears delightful and appealing descriptions of his animal friends, of the characters he has most enjoyed in a story, of the old attic where the children have played, of a woodland trail, of a storm, of Grandmother's kitchen shelf. The people whom he is meeting through his history and geography text are made more real to him through a period called "Who's Who in America" or "What's What in America," when the pupils themselves make interesting three-minute speeches on Burbank, Edison, Hoover, Ellis Island, Pikes Peak, Bunker Hill, etc.

Practically all phases of the child's school life—his natural science, composition, literature, geography, history, mathematics—are vitalized constantly by means of oral interpretation and expression. The reading and literature period offers every opportunity for him to listen to meaningful word pictures, delicate sounds, humorous descriptions and lofty sentiments. In fact a great part of the child's school life is a keen training in this very fine art of listening and appreciating. Many children, too, are fortunate in their home training. The mother delights the child's ears and his heart from the beginning of his listening period with all sorts of attractive picture books and stories. He travels into various countries; he relives the lives of various peoples; he acquires rich and new understandings. No one can possibly measure the great good that has come to children through the listening ear. This selective training which they have received all along the line through their home and school life, helps to turn them over to society as citizens capable of listening to the best the radio offers, to the finest of lectures, to the most scientific of thinking, to the most wholesome of plays, and to the loveliest and sweetest of music of all times.

FLORENCE PIPER TUTTLE.

The Dramatic Impulse

In all imitation, before we can have action, we must naturally have thought. Therefore, we can easily see that drama is fundamentally a mode of thinking based upon the power of each individual to enter into another personality. It presupposes the ability to put oneself in another's place and to see, to think, and to feel with that person. Its exercise, then, involves an estimate of values in the individuals about us and an instinctive recognition of their personalities and their rights.

Jesus, like every other illustrious leader of men, had the dramatic temperament — imaginative, emotional, sympathetic. Every great teacher of children has become a great teacher because he has had dramatic sympathy enough to put himself into the child's place, Pestalozzi, Froebel, Parker, such men as these could "live with little children," understand them, sympathize with them, love them, in imagination see life in the child's way, and thus know what is worth doing from the child's point of view.—From "Play-Making and Plays," by John Merrill and Martha Fleming (Macmillan Co.).

The Parent

Sacramento, Calif.

Dear Editor:

It has been my privilege to have read this column ever since its establishment. I know the column is dependent upon the letters sent to it but all of the letters seem to be from parents of very young children. The older children have problems too. Won't some of those parents share their experiences? Let me give mine.

My son has always liked the water. Being rather small for his age, he was of no use on a team for swimming events. But skill, not size and strength, is what counts in fancy diving so he was not barred there. After faithful practice he won first place in fancy diving in a water meet in which all the schools of the city participated.

The next year he was to represent his school again in that event. Upon talking the matter over with a dear and wise friend, the thought of competition was brought out. My son was then given the vision of competing with his own record rather than against other children. In the strength and freedom of that thought he entered the meet determined to beat his own record. He won and with the right motive uppermost he won that event three consecutive years.

The Y. M. C. A. holds a meet called the Californiaad, boys being entered from Y's all over the northern part of the State. The fancy diving event, resulted in a tie between my son and a boy from another city. When it was suggested that first place be determined by a flip of a coin or the toss of a card, my young fellow refused. It was not a game of chance, he said, but of merit and he preferred to dive it cut.

He won not only first place but a gold medal besides.

Later when the sport wa basketball, I was able to help him keep his thought on the joy of play, to drop the thought of competition and let the best team win. If it should be his team, then that fact could be just that much added fun. His team won.

My love and deep gratitude for all that the Monitor stands for in every department. (Mrs.) E. W. B.

* * *

San Antonio, Texas

Dear Friends:

Our little twin girls, now nine years old, have been such a priceless blessing to us and we are enjoying watching them unfold day by day. We have never "talked down" to them, but have treated them as independent individuals from the very start and they have always expressed more independence and self-assurance than most children of their age.

They have had little duties to perform ever since they have been able to toddle around. Just a little praise from mother and how they will try themselves to do their little tasks just right! Beds must be made, the dishes dried, clothes and toys must be picked up and put where they belong, but it isn't irksome or tiresome if done with the right attitude.

If mothers would only let their little girls and boys do things for them, it would mean so much in the development of the child, and after a little training, it is a wonderful help and timesaver to the busy mother. Let them cut and arrange the flowers in a bowl for the table, offering them helpful suggestions. Let them arrange the cookies or candies on a plate—and be sure it is a pretty plate. Let them, on special occasions, set the table with the best china and silver and the prettiest glassware.

If mothers all knew how necessary it is to give children a small place that they can call their own, to keep their belongings in, they would never overlook this aid to growth. Give them a drawer in which to keep their little handkerchiefs and the treasures so dear to every child's heart. At certain times have them straighten out and rearrange their things. This teaches them care, neatness and self-respect far better than all the preaching on the subject we mothers can do.

When children are in the midst of playing or doing something which, to them, is most important, it is so hard and almost unjust for a parent to call and expect the child to drop things instantly and come running. How much better to say, "You have 10 minutes more to play," or, "In half an hour it will be time to put up your book and go to bed," or, "When the clock strikes eight you must take your bath." They get so much joy out of that 10 minutes or half hour, and they obey with a good will and a smile, instead of disappointment and perhaps weeping.

Another thing we parents should watch. Never let a spirit of fussiness grow among children. If they hurt one another intentionally or otherwise have them learn to apologize gracefully and say, "I'm sorry." How much better to learn that lesson while we are young. Our little girls have always been taught, if one has done anything naughty to the other, to put her arms around the one wronged, kiss her and say, "I'm sorry, dear." Instantly the wrong is forgotten and all is happiness again.

(Mrs.) G. H. McC.

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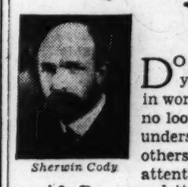

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THE HOME FORUM

The Story of a Country Artist

ALL the joy of the old English countryside was reflected to me lately in the plain and colored pages of some sixteen beautiful picture books. Would they had been mine long ago! Suddenly I was not living in winter, 1932, but a Victorian of 1866, looking at little smock-frocked boys and pinafored girls running hop, skip and jump, with hoop and ball to school; at red-coated country squires and parsons, too, riding to far blue hills; at pretty Susans and airy Nancys off to the fair with their butter and eggs; at milkmaids and farmers' boys and old-world farms close to green meadows where maypoles are set up and cowslips grow. In short, I was in the world of Randolph Caldecott whose humorous and delightful drawings of man and beast, but especially beast, remain fresh and fair to delight posterity.

For not only in his pictures for children does this Victorian artist reflect the life of his and earlier days; but by his book illustrations he has helped to introduce the world to old English country life and country ways, especially in the fine illustrations which he made for Mrs. Ewing's and also for Washington Irving's English books. Indeed, we may think of him as one who helped to cast the shuttle of thought, backwards and forwards, between the Old World and the New.

This is how I came to be trudging along a narrow country lane on the edges of Shropshire. I had wanted to visit Caldecott's countryside, and now was in the heart of it, with, to right and left, blue distances of woodland, little dips of hill and dale, little copses—the happy homes of fox and jay and badger. Hidden deep in trees, I saw the tower of beautiful little Malpas church, which figures so often on the horizon of those quaint country scenes.

It was quiet in the lanes and, appropriately enough, in the half-hour since the motorbus had put me down at a smithy, I had met only two young country people enjoying a morning gallop and some small boys playing at a cottage gate. My thoughts, however, were exceedingly busy, for, somewhere over the next hilltop, was the objective I had in view—the old country mansion, known as Emral, which was the model for Washington Irving's *Bracebridge Hall* and so was carefully studied by Caldecott before he made his name and fortune by illustrating *Old Christmas*. "The ancientest house and the best for housekeeping in this country or the next." How well it sounded, and how fine it would be to pass down the old drive under the oak and chestnut trees, see the fence where Starlight Tom, the gypsy, used to lounge, and perhaps see Mr. Tibbit's farm, too, with its bees and the horse neighing in the stable that "shone like a bottle." How splendid to ring the bell at the very door to which the Maiden Aunt drew up in her two-horse chaise!

It was Randolph Caldecott's life story that I meditated, as I had heard it told in simple outline from the lips of his own brother and augmented by the same lady who may be seen leaning over the back of an old armchair in the frontispiece of *Sing a Song of Sixpence*, Randolph was one of those boys who know exactly what career they must choose; he would be an artist. Born in 1846 in the old city of Chester, sent by his father to its ancient school, surrounded from childhood by beauty and antiquity, this was no surprising decision of his. At home, however, his fondness for drawing or cutting-out cats and dogs, mice and men, with inconceivable rapidity, was regarded as a dangerous foible; an artistic career being looked upon as something of little value. Accordingly, at seventeen, he was faced with that difficult and momentous dilemma, the choice between duty and desire. He unselfishly chose duty and was dispatched, from a household where younger brothers and sisters were growing up, to become a bank clerk at a town on the borders of Shropshire. Now, as so often in romance and actuality, dutifulness was rewarded. The bank was a tiny one and his work there exceedingly light; his superior, Mr. Tudman, whose name deserves to be remembered, was a sportsman who not only loved to range the countryside himself, but, delighted by the boy's ability to reproduce country scenes, gave his clerk ample opportunity to cover, even in bank hours, every available scrap of paper with quick sketches of what he had seen. He was lodged, moreover, at a comfortable farm where a horse was put at his disposal and he spent long summer days riding through quaint villages, sketching here, there and everywhere.

Presently, too, his gentleness and simple charm of character won him many friends. Winter nights found him driving in an open gig to a ball or a party in some ancient manor house, where he garnered further stores of charming memories. So the provincial banishment that might have been so dull was, in fact, a little Elysium to the artist-to-be.

The picture books — so valuable now in their earliest editions — bear record of these days. For in them he remembers the cheery kitchens that welcomed him, the milkmaids, the little crow-scarers, the hounds that licked his hand, the horses he rode, the wintry farmyard with its frozen ricks and hungry birds; in the *Great Panjandrum Himself* he even reproduces the little street in Whitchurch where he spent his office hours.

In 1867, however, when he had lived for five years in Shropshire, he was told one morning that he must pack up and go to a town office in dull and ugly Salford, outside Manchester, which might well have been a blow to a less sunny individual. Not to Caldecott, however, who arrived in the city determined to join an art class of which he had heard. Soon he had found not only artistic friends, but patrons to purchase his lovely sketches. He was always a good bank clerk, but it is delightful to know that, in 1871, his humor and promise were at last recognized and he was enabled to set off to London to earn his living as a press artist, pursuing at the same time an intensive course of study.

A year or two later you might have seen a jolly artist, long-legged, long-haired, with laughing blue eyes, seated on a doorstep in old-world Carhaix in Brittany, drawing with amazing rapidity, his free arm clasped around a sweet Breton baby, while other children and their quaintly bonneted mothers stood watching. It was Caldecott, on tour, a proper artist at last.

London brought fresh friendships; with Mr. Mundella, whose little granddaughter figures in the picture books, with the Locker-Lampsons, with Kate Greenaway, and above all with Mrs. Ewing, who not only sought his acquaintanceship but gave him much sound advice. The illustrations for her stories, *Jackanapes* and *Daddy Darwin's Dovecot* are the result of this friendship and are deservedly famous for their grace and pathos. But to return to my country walk towards Emral.

It has not changed in the smallest particular and, having passed the picturesque gate-house and rung at the famous door, I was presently led around the old rose garden where Julia walked, saw the stone urn, the topiary screen, the tall beeches and the ancient flower borders. The visit ended in the library where it was pleasant to talk with a kind hostess about our mutual friend and his never-fading devotion to children.

Only a minor artist, you may say. Yes, but one witty enough to match the spirit of Goldsmith and to embellish the humor of William Cowper. And what a lovely memory he left at home! Mrs. Caldecott, writing in 1931, sums it up with: "He was not self-seeking, his consideration was for others rather than himself."

G. T.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Rarefaction

"Well, Hilary, now you must tell me all the news." . . .

"Well, you've heard, of course, of The Oxford Static?" he began.

"No, I haven't. What is it?" And then noticing his look of pained surprise, she went on: "I'm sorry. But we never hear about anything down here."

He brightened. "No, of course not. You're out of touch, and then Grandfather and everything. The Oxford Static was a review we ran. Three of us, Carrera-Brown—most brilliant man up, wonderful brain—and Sturge—he's a poet, you know—and me. It had a tremendous influence, simply tremendous. After a time, all the people who counted up there daren't move without it, simply daren't move."

"What was it all about?"

"A review of all the arts, yes, all the arts, even dancing and films. We had a new point of view, you see." He was so excited now that he rose from his chair and began pacing the room, and his voice got higher and higher. "We Statics—that's what we call ourselves—awfully good name, isn't it?—believe that Art has got to be beyond emotion. Life and Art have got absolutely choked up with filthy emotion, and we say the time has come for them to be—what shall I say?—feelingless, all calm and clear. Get rid of the feelings, first, we say. We saw the whole thing about two years ago, one night when we were talking in Carrera-Brown's rooms, and we talked and talked until we had settled it. What a night that was!"

"It must have been," his aunt murmured.

He paced up and down the room. "Then we found the name, and very soon we brought out this review. Now we're thinking of transferring the thing to town, calling it simply The Static. A monthly, we think. Lots of important people are interested—Carrera-Brown knows everybody, simply everybody, and Lady Bullard has promised to help—and now we're each trying to raise some money to begin. I shall do the Drama and Films and French Literature. Cynthia Grumm, you know, who lives in Paris and has abolished the sentence altogether and makes new words all the time, has promised to write for us. But we've decided that there shan't be any names of contributors in the review, just numbers. I'm to be Static Three. That's a magnificent idea, isn't it? And Oppleworth is going to do some drawings for us, and be Static Six. We soon made a convert of him. He'd been going in for non-representational art—you know, no representation of natural objects but just drawings suggesting the artist's emotions, but now he sees that this won't do and so he's cutting out the emotions and becoming a Static. We're even having music, too. Pure form, you know."

"I'm not sure that I do know, Hilary," said Miss Trant, who had enjoyed herself but was beginning to feel very sleepy.

"Well, of course, I simply haven't begun to explain," he said excitedly. Then he caught sight of her stifling a yawn, and being a well-mannered youth, instantly checked his ardour: "But look here, you must be awfully tired. I suppose you go to bed about nine, don't you, as a rule? Don't let me keep you up. We'll talk about all that in the morning. Are there any books I can read?"

"I shouldn't think so. There are books, but I don't suppose you can read them."

"Well, I have one or two with me, and I'll scout about, if I may. I shan't be able to sleep for hours yet, hours and hours. And now that I've begun to talk about The Static, I feel more wakeful than ever."

"I can see that it excites you," said his aunt gravely.

"Yes, doesn't it?" replied the youth innocently. "I'm tremendously excited about the whole thing. Wouldn't you be? Think of the possibilities and—oh, everything!"

She left him to make himself calm and clear as best he could, and went to bed feeling more cheerful than she had done all day. The fact that any month now The Static might arrive to revolutionize the esthetic doctrines of the world, the fact that she knew nothing whatever about Cynthia Grumm or Oppleworth, to say nothing of Carrera-Brown and Sturge,—such matters did not keep her from sleep five minutes. An Aunt has her compensations.—J. B. PRIESTLEY, in "The Good Companions."

Terpsichore

The dancing muse! I saw her moving through
A forest, where an autumn zephyr played;
Her steps were lighter than the leaves that strayed
Like waifs of summer, lost where twilight drew
A shadow-net about them, and the blue
Of heaven twinkled where high branches made
A shifting masquerade of sheen and shade
That mocked the rhythm of a faint tattoo.
And as I watched the airy muse advance,
A wreath of laurel on her tresses set,
Like emeralds in a golden coronet,
Methought the wildwood joined her in the dance,
And every leaf and bird and living thing
Burst forth in songs of reawakened spring.

—RAY CLARKE ROSE, in "At the Sign of the Ginger Jar."

Notes on the Music of the Past

A very great confusion exists as to the harpsichord, the clavichord, the spinet and the forte-piano. These terms are employed without distinction, though they designate totally different instruments.

In Germany the confusion is perhaps even greater than in France, for the seventeenth and eighteenth century musical writers often wrote Clavier without further distinction or alternated the words Flügel, Clavicymbal, Cembalo, which caused the ill-informed to believe there was a difference between these instruments. This was still complicated by the fact that Flügel and Clavier also designate our modern instruments. Add that in the later editions of Ph. Em. Bach's Versuch, unscrupulous publishers took the liberty of replacing the terms harpsichord and clavichord with forte-piano and pianino, and we shall not be surprised to find frequent errors nearly everywhere—even, at times, in the most learned historians. . . .

Clavier, as used by Philipp Emanuel, by Marpurg, by Quantz, by Mattheson, is a general term for all keyboard instruments.

The Flügel is the harpsichord, an instrument different from the clavichord and from the forte-piano and not even belonging to the same family.

A fairly widespread notion is that the clavichord was a very popular instrument in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as much so as the harpsichord, if not more.

Now in France it was almost unknown. Bonnet, in his *Histoire de la Musique*, does not even mention it.

In the Supplement du Dictionnaire des Sciences, of the eighteenth century, we read:

"It is presumed that the clavichord is slightly less old than the spinet. This instrument has a very sweet sound. It serves to accompany light voices but should not be combined with other instruments. It has not enough force to make itself heard."

In another article, in the same Supplement, we find:

"Ordinarily, the deep notes of the clavichord have the sound of a cauldron and the high notes none at all. The clavichord can scarcely have more, at most, than three octaves, the sound of which is agreeable.

"A celebrated German musician named Bach, at present musical director of the city of Hambourg, judges a harpsichord player only when he has heard him play the clavichord."

The clavichord had a very limited influence upon musical art and never created a school, for there were never any "clavichordists."

In Germany alone that instrument played a certain rôle, but not the one attributed to it today. Excluded from la grande musique, it served to accompany a light voice, or as an instrument for beginners. — From "Music of the Past," by WANDA LANDOWSKA.

At the Drinking Trough: From a Photograph by Dr. V. T. Smith Copyright Kodak

WHEN Dr. V. T. Smith exhibited his photograph at the Palais Eynard, Geneva, Switzerland, in the International Snapshot Competition organized by Eastman Kodak, it was awarded third prize, a high honor in these days of wonder photography, when the art of the camera vies with the etcher's needle and the designer's craft.

There came four horses to the stone trough in the sunshine of a bright day; the wind raked through their rough manes, tossing the hair about in splendid patterns. With one accord they jerked forward their necks, and with that almost timid approach, which is so characteristic of their kind, lowered their heads and drank of the cool water. Just a team of strong workers, straight from their labors in the field, glad of a moment's rest, and rejoicing in the rippling draught. The circle of the stone brim, the circle made by the horses, the uniformity of the white pattern, charmed the beholder, and the photograph was taken.

How often one has loitered beside a trough, on a hot day, to watch a horse refresh itself! How fascinating has been its approach, the delicate way in which the soft warm lips have sought the water, while the sensitive nostrils extended and contracted, and the lashes fell over the dark eyes in happy content. It lifts its head for a moment after the first long draught only to drop it again with renewed satisfaction; while the carter, knowing the ways of his beast, allows the reins to lie loosely about its neck, waiting for the moment when the great shoulders swing round and the muscles strain for the restart.

Years ago there hung, on a nursery wall, a picture by a famous artist of three horses gathered about a water trough. The picture gave much pleasure to a small child, and many were the efforts made with pencil and colored chalks to copy it. In comparing the memory of that picture with the present study, one realizes how much greater is the pleasure afforded by the action of the unposed models. The painted horses of the nursery days were magnificent, but the natural grouping of the unselfconscious team is irresistible.

La Prière obtient une Réponse

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS son ensemble, la Bible contient de nombreux exemples, bien faits pour nous inspirer, de personnes qui recherchèrent Dieu à l'heure de la détresse avec la plus entière confiance en Son pouvoir libérateur. On trouve cependant au douzième chapitre des Actes un exemple de foi mélangée de doute. Nous lisons en effet qu'Hérode ayant mis Pierre en prison, "l'Eglise ne cessait d'adresser à Dieu des prières pour lui." Tôt après, un ange fit sortir Pierre de prison, et l'apôtre se rendit à la maison "où plusieurs personnes étaient assemblées et priaient." Il frappe à la porte d'entrée et sa voix est reconnue par la servante Rhode, qui a répondu à l'appel. Trop heureuse pour songer à ouvrir, elle court annoncer à ceux qui prient que Pierre est devant la porte d'entrée; mais eux, loin de la croire, lui répondent: "Tu es folle!" De plus, lorsqu'ils ouvrent enfin la porte et se trouvent en face de Pierre, la Bible nous apprend qu'ils sont "saisis d'étonnement." En vérité, leur foi, petite comme "un grain de moutarde," avait aidé à transporter des montagnes.

L'apôtre Jacques, dont les paroles vont droit au but, condamne le manque de foi, l'hésitation et l'incertitude, déclarant qu'un "homme au cœur partagé" est "inconstant dans toute sa conduite." Cet état d'instabilité et son remède sont décrits par Mrs. Eddy à la page 23 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*. Elle dit: "Si la foi n'est qu'une simple croyance, elle est comme un pendule oscillant entre rien et quelque chose, n'ayant point de fixité. La foi, élevée jusqu'à l'intelligence spirituelle, est l'évidence obtenue de l'Esprit, qui réprouve le péché de toute sorte et établit les revendications de Dieu."

Bien des personnes connaissent par expérience les résultats navrants d'une simple croyance en un pouvoir vague et fort éloigné, qui représentait leur concept de Dieu. Des prières ferventes sont restées sans réponse, le malheur a surpris ceux qui s'efforçaient apparemment de vivre selon la justice, et la question embarrassante s'est souvent posée: Pourquoi ces choses arrivent-elles? Cette question ne se présentera plus, le chagrin sera guéri et la prière trouvera une réponse complète et satisfaisante, si ceux qui souffrent acquièrent la compréhension spirituelle de Dieu et de l'homme.

Les droits que Dieu exerce sur l'homme sont conformes au bien; et ils sont complets, car Dieu ne revendique rien de moins que tout. Il demande que les hommes Le glorifient en manifestant Sa nature et Son caractère. Il exige que les hommes n'aient pas d'autre Entendement, et qu'ils soient bons, intègres, purs, aimants, libres, joyeux, exempts de limitations; qu'ils exercent vraiment leur empire sur les fausses prétentions de tout ce qui est dissemblable à Dieu, au bien. Et parce qu'Il demande ces choses, Il donne le pouvoir et les moyens nécessaires à leur accomplissement.

Avoir le cœur partagé, c'est croire que l'homme possède un entendement qui le gouverne et lui dicte le bien et le mal. Mais comprendre que Dieu, le bien, est le seul Entendement, et que l'individualité spirituelle de l'homme fait un avec cet Entendement, nous donne un ferme fondement sur lequel peuvent s'établir la pensée et l'action.

L'Entendement infini est le Dieu auquel nous pouvons nous adresser par la prière en toute confiance et sans douter. Nous pouvons aspirer à la bonté, à la pureté, à l'amour,—chercher avec prière la sagesse et la compréhension qui nous permettront d'affirmer que l'homme, créé à l'image de l'Entendement, a reçu son héritage d'idées spirituelles et ne l'a jamais perdu. Le Christ Jésus connaissait la prière confiante de l'affirmation. Il affirmait continuellement qu'il ne pouvait être séparé de Dieu, et qu'il possédait sans limites le pouvoir divin qui permet de vaincre les fausses croyances de péché, de maladie et de mort. Ainsi, quiconque désire recevoir des réponses satisfaisantes à ses prières, doit affirmer et déclarer que l'homme possède actuellement la puissance et la domination données par Dieu. Avec la simple foi de l'enfant, il doit s'élever au-dessus des apparences de détresse et de peine, de maladie, de chagrin et de dénuement, qui prétendent avoir leur source dans la croyance à un entendement séparé de Dieu. Il doit accueillir dans sa mentalité les idées divines de l'Entendement infini, qui sont sa vie et sa substance, et revendiquer d'une manière définie son droit spirituel à tout ce qui est bon, aimable et permanent. Il doit en outre persister dans cette attitude, résolument, constamment et joyeusement, jusqu'à ce que sa conscience soit pénétrée de la vérité divine, et que la conviction positive de l'efficacité de ce qu'il affirme efface le sens d'inharmonie. Lorsque cet heureux état de conscience est atteint, on ne peut plus hésiter. On ne peut plus osciller comme un pendule entre l'Esprit et la matière, le bien et le mal, la maladie et la santé, car la stabilité spirituelle de l'individu est établie.

Nous sommes prêts à faire l'essai de méthodes nouvelles dans les différentes sphères de l'activité humaine, parce que ces méthodes contribuent à détruire les limitations et aident l'humanité. Que ceux qui cherchent une réponse à leurs requêtes essaient eux aussi la méthode de prière de la Science Chrétienne; et bien que leur foi et leur compréhension ne soient peut-être guère plus grandes qu'un "grain de moutarde," ils transporteront des montagnes.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

An Orange Grove

(Victoria)

The short sweet purple twilight dreams
Of vanish'd day, of coming night;
And like gold moons in the soft light
Each scented drooping orange gleams
From out the glossy leaves black-green
That make through noon a cool dark screen.
The dusk is silence, save the thrill
That stirs it from cicalas shrill.

—WILLIAM SHARP, in "Poems."

Obtaining Answer to Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGHOUT the Bible are many inspiring instances of the experiences of those who, turning to God in time of trouble, put full faith in His power to deliver them. An instance of mingled faith and doubt may, however, be found in the twelfth chapter of Acts. There we read that after Herod had put Peter into prison, "prayer was made without ceasing of the church unto God for him." Peter was then led forth from the prison by an angel, and came to the house "where many were gathered together praying." He knocked upon the door of the gate, and his voice was recognized by the girl Rhoda, who answered the knock. Too overjoyed to open the door, she ran in and told those who prayed that Peter stood without; but, far from believing her, they declared, "Thou art mad." Furthermore, when at last they opened the door and found that Peter stood outside, we are told that "they were astonished." Truly, their faith, though small as a "grain of mustard seed," had helped to remove mountains.

The Apostle James, in his straightforward language, condemns lack of faith, hesitancy, and uncertainty, declaring that "a double minded man is unstable in all his ways." This state of instability and its remedy Mrs. Eddy describes on page 23 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." She says: "Faith, if it be mere belief, is as a pendulum swinging between nothing and something, having no fixity. Faith, advanced to spiritual understanding, is the evidence gained from Spirit, which rebukes sin of every kind and establishes the claims of God."

Many have experienced the heartbreaking results of merely believing in some vague, far-away power, which was their concept of God. Earnest prayers have remained unanswered, disasters have overtaken those who were apparently striving to live a good life, and the perplexed question has repeatedly presented itself, Why do these things happen? The question will no longer need to be asked, the heartaches will be healed and full and satisfying response to prayer experienced, if those who suffer will gain the spiritual understanding of God and man.

The claims of God upon man are good; and they are complete, for He claims no less than all. God demands that men shall glorify Him by showing forth His nature and character. He demands that men shall have no other Mind, and that they shall be good, upright, pure, loving, free, joyous, unlimited; that they shall, in fact, have dominion over the false claims of all that is unlike God, good. With this demand He gives the power and supply necessary to fulfill it.

To be double-minded is to believe that man has a mind to govern him, which dictates both good and evil. But to understand that God, good, is the only Mind, and that man's spiritual selfhood is at-one with it, gives one a firm foundation upon which to establish thought and action.

Infinite Mind is the God to whom we can pray in full faith, without wavering. We can pray for goodness, purity, and love, and for that wisdom and understanding which will enable us to affirm positively that man has received his inheritance of spiritual ideas, having been made in the image of Mind, and that he has never lost it. Christ Jesus prayed these confident prayers of affirmation. Continually he affirmed his inseparability from God, and his possessions of unlimited divine power to overcome the false beliefs of sin, sickness, and death. So must every individual who would receive satisfying answers to his prayers affirm and declare man's present possession of God-given power and dominion. With simple, childlike faith he must reach out and above the seeming misery and hardship, the sickness and sorrow and lack which claim to arise through belief in a mind apart from God. He must open his mentality to receive the divine ideas of infinite Mind, which are his life and substance, and must definitely claim his spiritual right to all that is good, lovely, and enduring. Furthermore, he must hold to this attitude, resolutely, persistently, and joyfully, until his consciousness is flooded with divine truth, and the positive conviction of the efficacy of his statements obliterates the sense of inharmony. When this blessed state of consciousness is gained, one can no longer waver. No longer can he swing like a pendulum between Spirit and matter, good and evil, sickness and health, for his spiritual stability is established.

We are willing to try new methods in various walks of life, because they help to break down limitations and benefit humanity. Then let those seeking answer to their petitions try the Christian Science method of prayer, and though their faith and understanding be no bigger than "a grain of mustard seed" they will remove mountains.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Street Scene in Wyoming

In single file the Indians go riding
down Main Street, their stoic faces
carven bronze, dark-gleaming in
the heat, their pinto ponies step-
ping, stepping light on nimble feet.
Chief Crooked Horn is proud in
brave's headdress of eagle feathers
that stands above his brow, and
hangs below his saddle leathers.
His coat of pale buckskin is ermine-
tailed and beaded rich; his porcu-
pine-quilled moccasins are wrought
with artful stitch. White Owl, the
squaw, is clad in festal cotton gown
of red, with countless elk teeth
trimmed, a purple shawl about her
head; a gay striped blanket holds
her fat papoose in swaying bed
upon her back. While Little Bear,
Crow boy, brings up the rear, stand-
ing two ponies, Roman-style, ki-yi-
ing loud for all to hear.

ALTA BOOTH DUNN.

A Southern Lady

Aunt Blythe was a true specimen of the "grande dame" of the old South. She had been brought up to responsibility, to command herself and others; she was an old lady when mamma first knew her, but tall and stately in figure and beautiful in face. She brought her own barouche, horses, and coachman and footman, and her own maid and laundress—in short, a retinue. . . .

The old lady was most regular in taking her daily drives and always insisted on my mother's going with her. It was a great amusement to her to see the preparations made. Aunt Blythe was big and heavy and always wore black satin slippers without heels. Mamma said she had never seen her take a step on mother earth except to and from the carriage, when she was always assisted. She wore an ample, plainly gathered black silk gown, with waist attached to skirt, cut rather low in the neck, and a white kerchief of fine white net for morning, and lace for dress, crossed in front, and a white cap. We have her portrait by Sully in that dress.

She always carried a large silk bag filled with useful things, and as they met darkies on the way, Aunt Blythe would throw out to each one, without stopping the carriage, a handkerchief or apron, a paper of needles, or a paper of pins, or a spool of thread, or a card of buttons or hooks and eyes, or a spoon or fork—all things greatly prized, for in those days all these things were much scarcer than they are today, and there were no country shops as there are now, and, consequently, such small things were worth ten times as much as now to people, though they might not really cost as much as they do now. . . . Naturally, "Miss Betsey Bly" was looked upon as a great personage, and her path in her daily drives was apt to be crossed by many foot-passengers, who greeted her with profound courtesies, and apron skilfully tucked over the arm, so that it could be extended in time to receive anything.—ELIZABETH W. ALLSTON PRINGLE, in "Chronicles of Chicora Wood."

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TRADING IN SECURITIES IS LISTLESS

Rails Take Downward Trend, Rest of Market Almost Motionless

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP) — Rails continued to slide downward in a listless stock market today, but the rest of the market refused to follow, and leading industrials and utilities closed with negligible changes.

The market was still highly uncertain of itself, and traders still lacked an incentive to take a position on either side. Week-end reports from trade and industry failed to provide much in the way of either hope or disappointment.

The turnover for the two-hour session was somewhat over 600,000 shares, and the closing tone was barely steady for the market as a whole, although there were individual heavy spots.

Auburn Auto, which has been a weak feature most of the week, tumbled 10 points, and Peoples Gas, also normally a wide mover, lost nearly half as much. The tumble in Auburn, however, attracted attention in a market otherwise all but stationary.

In the rails, Santa Fe lost 2 points, and Union Pacific and Norfolk & Western lost 3. Other losses were narrow.

Shares off about a point included Chespeake & Ohio and Illinois Central, and in other groups similar losses appeared in American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Case and Eastman.

A few of the merchandising issues turned distinctly heavy, with First National Stores dropping 3 points. Macy and Woolworth lost about half as much.

Changes Negligible

Such leaders, however, as U. S. Steel, American Telephone, American Can, General Electric, General Motors, and Consolidated Gas were negligibly changed from last night's final prices.

Wall Street appeared to be chiefly concerned over whether the market would meet support at the bear market bottom touched early in January. The market has little further to go to bring the averages down to that point. While the decline of the previous session slackened considerably today, the market failed to meet anything impressive in the way of support.

Sentiment in brokerage quarters remains rather bearish, but the small volume of offerings on the decline is regarded as encouraging. Some important interests, including investment trusts, that bought stock early in January, have taken profits on the mid-January rise, and have not yet returned to the buying side of the market.

The week-end report of steel operations in the Youngstown area, which serves primarily the automobile industry, failed to provide enlightenment. Operations are scheduled for about 35 per cent of capacity next week, somewhat above the industry as a whole, but unchanged from the close of the current week.

Heaviness of the copper shares was easily explained by the presence of 6¼-cent metal in the market, which is around the historical low established last autumn, when some speculative metal was said to have changed hands as low as 6, although 6¼ was about the lowest officially quoted. Large producers are remaining out of the market at these prices.

Cotton provided a little better sentiment in commodities, however, with a small week-end rally amounting to 35 to 40 cents a bale for futures. This staple has held relatively steady since its slump early in the week

Foreign exchanges moved rather narrowly. The Japanese yen was up about ⅛ of a cent, but sterling cables ruled ¼ lower at $3.45¼, and the Canadian dollar slipped back ⅛ cent to 87 cents. French francs were steady.

U. S. Government Bonds Up

The bond market napped today, and only occasionally awakened to view minor and unimportant changes in security prices.

Probably the only really encouraging phase of the day's short session was the firm tone of U. S. Government issues. Although trading in this section was almost as quiet and dull as in the corporate category, practically all of the federal obligations displayed an upward trend.

Railroad mortgages, which heretofore have led the market, had few friends. The low-priced liens, especially, were subjected to pressure, and a number of them were down from fractions to around 2 points. Nickel Plate 4½s were inclined to firm, but among those that followed the downward trend were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s. Chicago & North Western 4¾s, St. Paul 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Pennsylvania 4½s, and Frisco 4½s.

While many of the carriers expect relief from the new Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the recent wage-reduction agreement will bring substantial savings, carloadings and general traffic continue to decline. Until business shows some signs of improvement, dealers expect little improvement in the transportation section.

The foreign department was irregular. Japanese loans were steady, and British 5½s advanced moderately. German bonds sagged, as did those of France. Norway 6s jumped more than 2 points.

Utilities and industrials were mixed. Armour & Co. and International Match mortgages gained moderately.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 6	Feb. 5
6¾	3¼		Adams Express	500	4¼	4¼	4¼		
3½	2¾		Advance Rumely	300	3½	3½	3½		
13½	12¾	1.00	Affiliated Prod	300	13¼	13¼	13¼		
58¾	46¾	4½†	Air Reduction	400	13¾	13½	13½		
16⅝	11⅞	.50	Alaska-Juneau	800	47¾	47½	47¾		
3½	1¼		Allegheny Corp	3200	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜		
7⅜	2½		Allegh pf ww xxx	300	5	4½	4¾		
8¾	2¼		Allegheny pf xw	100	4¾	4¾	4¾		
74⅝	63¾	6†	Allied Chem	3100	86½	85¾	86		
13⅝	10⅝	.80	Allis Chalmers	200	11¾	11⅝	11⅝		
14	12	2	Amerada	2100	13½	13⅛	13⅛		
18⅛	13⅛	2†	Am Bank Note	100	13½	13½	13½		
15⅞	12¾	1.00	Am Brake S&F	600	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜		
65⅛	34½	4†	Am Can	11100	58⅝	57⅝	58⅛		
8½	6¼		Am Car & Fdry	600	7¼	7⅛	7⅛		
34⅝	25	7	Am Car & F pf	10	28½	28½	28½		
35	25	3†	Am Chicle	300	32⅝	32½	32⅝		
8½	2½		Am Com Alcohol	600	7¼	6½	7⅛		
10½	7⅝		Am European	2100	8½	8⅛	8⅛		
9¼	6¼		Am & For Pow	2100	8⅛	7⅞	8		
38½	25	7	Am & For Pow ?	2400	6⅝	6¼	6⅜		
12	9		Am Hide & L pf	800	25	25	25		
7	5		Am International	400	9¾	9½	9½		
19½	16		Am Metal	500	5½	5½	5½		
16⅞	13	1	Am Metal 6%	20	16½	14½	16½		
49¾	38½	4	Am Power & Lt	1400	13⅞	13⅞	16½		
58	50	8	Am P&L 5% pf	200	38½	38½	38½		
8⅝	6¾	.40	Am P&L $7 pf	300	50	50	50		
10½	7⅝		Am Radiator	2700	6¾	6	6		
25½	21⅜	5	Am Rolling Mill	400	8¾	8½	8¾		
18⅜	12¾	.50	Am Safety Razor	200	23½	23½	23½		
50⅜	41	6	Am Smelt & Ref	4200	14½	13⅜	13⅝		
⅝	⅛		Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	50	50	50		
8⅜	5⅜		Am Solvents & C	600	¼	¼	¼		
75	69		Am Steel Fdries	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		
35½	33½	2½†	Am Steel F pf	10	70	70	70		
88½	70	7	Am Stores	200	35	35	35		
124½	107¾	9	Am Sug Ref pf	100	70	70	70		
24¼	15½		Am Tel & Tel	24100	111½	110¾	111½		
22⅜	22¾		Am Woolen pf	600	21	20½	20⅝		
12⅜	9		Am Zinc L&S pf	100	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜		
1½	1		Anaconda Cop	2100	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜		
9½	6⅜		Armour Ill A	300	1¼	1⅛	1⅛		
2⅜	1¾		Armour Ill pf	300	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛		
94	75½	6	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2¼	2¼	2¼		
41½	25¼	4	Atchison T&SF	1500	76½	75¼	75¾		
10⅜	8¾		Atl Coast Line	200	38½	38½	38½		
151¾	115¼	4†	Atl Refining	700	28½	28½	28½		
3½	2¼		Auburn Auto	26800	115¾	105¼	106		
			Aviation Corp Del	300	2¾	2¾	2¾		
			—B—						
28½	16½		Baldwin Loco pf	10	20½	20½	20½		
21⅜	12⅜		Balt & Ohio	3800	16½	15¾	16½		
41½	27½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	100	31	31	31		
24½	18¼	3½	Bangor & Aroos	100	20	20	20		
5½	3⅞		Barnsdall A	400	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜		
3⅛	2⅜		Beatrice Cream	200	37⅞	37½	37½		
183¼	153⅜	1	Belding Hem	300	3	3	3		
24¼	19¾	2	Bendix Aviation	1200	15¾	15½	15⅝		
22⅞	15⅛		Best & Co	1100	20	19¾	20		
74	60	7	Bethlehem Steel	5900	17	16⅜	17		
51	48	5†	Beth Steel pf	100	62½	62½	62½		
39¾	34¾	3†	Bon Ami A	100	48	48	48		
12¾	9	1	Borg Warner	2800	36¼	35⅞	36⅛		
10	8¼	1	Briggs Mfg	300	10½	10	10		
41¾	30½	4	Brooklyn Man T	1200	8⅝	8½	8⅝		
2	1¾		Bruns Terminal	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞		
6	4¼		Bucyrus Elec	500	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		
4½	5½		Bucyrus E cv pf	300	6½	6¼	6¼		
12¾	10½	.80	Budd Wheel	100	6¼	6¼	6¼		
15⅝	10½		Burroughs Add	600	13¾	13¼	13¼		
			Byers	200	12	12	12		
			—C—						
4	3		Calumet & Hecla	100	3½	3½	3½		
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	500	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝		
16	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	1000	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜		
70	70	5	Caro C&O st	10	70	70	70		
43⅜	30¼		Case Thresh	9500	31⅞	30¼	30¼		
15	11	1	Caterpillar Trac	100	11⅜	11	11¼		
20⅝	13	3	Cerro de Pasco	700	11⅞	11	11⅛		
31½	22½	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1200	14½	13	14		
15½	9⅜		Chi & Gt W pf	7500	23¼	22½	22⅞		
5¼	2¾		Chi Mil & St P	200	11½	11⅛	11⅜		
12⅝	6		Chi Mil & St P pf	200	2¼	2¼	2¼		
6¾	3¾		Chi & N'western	500	37⅛	35¾	37		
16⅜	8½		Chi Pneu Tool	1000	8⅞	8¼	8⅜		
24½	11½		Chi Rock Is & P	100	5¾	5⅝	5⅝		
10¾	10	2	Chi R I & P 6%	300	10½	10¼	10¼		
15¾	12	1	Chi Yellow Cab	200	17	17	17		
2⅛	⅜		Chrysler	10	10½	10½	10½		
114½	97½	3.50	City Stores	1200	12⅜	12	12¼		
30¼	26½	2½	Coca Cola	500	105¾	104½	105½		
90	87	6	Colgate-Palm-P	500	29½	29½	29½		
33	33		Colg-Palm-P pf	300	87¾	87	87		
15¼	11⅞	1½	Colo P & L pf	30	33	33	33		
38½	29¼	3	Columbian Carb	100	12⅜	12¼	12⅜		
10¼	8¼	1.60	Comm Credit	500	30	29¼	29⅜		
68	56	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	300	83¼	82¾	83⅛		
20¾	16½	2	Comm Cred pf B	20	68	67¼	67¾		
23	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	20	18	18	18		
94½	90	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	500	19½	19	19½		
68	58	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	90	90	90		
9½	7¼	1	Comm Solvents	1000	65	65	65		
47⅜	31⅜	.30	Comwlth & So	1200	7¾	7¾	7¾		
68⅜	55½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	100	4	3¾	4		
9⅜	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	100	62¼	62¼	62¼		
5⅜	3⅜		Consol Film Ind	200	8½	8½	8½		
11½	8⅜	2	Consol Film I pf	200	3¾	3¾	3¾		
64¾	55¾	4	Consol Gas	100	9½	9½	9½		
93	89¼	5	Consol Gas pf	2500	57	56½	56⅝		
10⅞	9	1	Consol Laundries	300	90	89¾	90		
11½	10	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	9½	9½	9½		
2¼	1⅞		Container A	100	10	10	10		
3⅜	2		Cont Baking B	100	2	2	2		
37⅛	31¾	2½	Cont Can	700	34	33¾	33⅞		
24⅝	19½	2.40	Cont Insurance	500	20	19⅞	19⅞		
13¾	1		Cont Motors	100	2	2	2		
6⅞	5¾		Cont Oil	100	1¼	1⅛	1⅛		
4	3⅜		Cont Shares	100	5¾	5½	5¾		
45⅜	37	3	Corn Products	300	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		
43	29⅜		Coty	1200	40⅝	40½	40⅝		
4½	2		Crosley Radio	500	3½	3⅜	3⅜		
23¼	15		Crucible Steel	300	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛		
33½	30½	4	Cudahy Packing	500	16	15	16		
86	75	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	32	32	32		
2¾	1¼		Curtis-Wright	100	2	1⅞	2		
3⅜	1⅞		Curtis-Wright A	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		
			—D—						
15¼	11	1.40	Deere & Co pf	300	11½	11	11		
83½	65½	9	Del & Hudson	500	72	71	71⅞		
28¾	18		Del Lack & W	1200	18¾	18	18		
122	109	8	Detroit Edison	200	110	110	110		
11	10¼	.60	Devoe & Rev A	700	11	10½	10½		
14¼	12½	1	Diamond Match	100	14	14	14		
9¼	7½		Dome Mines	100	8½	8½	8½		
137⅞	77¼	1¼	Douglas A	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜		
577½	473¼	4	Du Pont de Nem	4200	49½	48¾	49		
100½	98	6	Du Pont deb	100	99½	99½	99½		
			—E—						
87⅞	73	5†	Eastman Kodak	1500	78	77	77		
11¼	3¼		Echngon Schild	100	3¼	¾	¾		
31½	24⅜	4	Elec Auto-Lite	1000	26¾	26¼	26½		
4	2¾		Elec-Mus-Ind	200	3½	3½	3½		
64	47	1	Elec Pow & Lt	1200	11¼	11	11¼		
32	25½	4	Elec Pow & I pf	100	55	55	55		
33	25⅞	3	Elec Stor Battery	500	30⅜	30¼	30¼		
103	100½	7	Endicott Johnson	100	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞		
52	46		Endicott John pf	100	103¼	103¼	103¼		
1⅛	1⅛		Engineers P S 6pf ww	100	50	50	50		
			Evans Products	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
			—F—						
2⅝	2		Fairbanks pf	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		
5¾	4¼		Fairbanks Morse	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		
3⅝	3	.20	Fed Motor Tr	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
5½	3½		Fed Water Serv	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
27¾	21	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	200	33¼	33¼	33¼		
15	12¼	1	Firestone T & R pf	400	21	21	21		
59½	50¾	6	FirestoneT&R pf	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜		
49⅝	41½	2½	First Nat Stores	100	53	53	54		
5⅝	1⅝		Fisk Rubber	1100	46½	44½	44½		
11¼	8		Fisk Rub 1 pf	200	⅜	⅜	⅜		
19½	16¾	1.10	Foster-Wheeler	50	19	19	19		
5¾	2¾		Fourth Nat Inv	100	8½	8½	8½		
19½	15½	.3	Fox Film A	400	17½	16	16½		
30	29	6.77	Freeport Texas	400	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝		
			Fuller 2 pf	50	30	30	30		
			—G—						
3⅝	2⅛		Gen Am Inv	400	2¾	2¾	2¾		
59	51	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	52	51	51		
15½	11	2	Gen Asphalt	700	13	12	12		
14¼	11	2	Gen Baking	400	14½	14¼	14¼		
5½	4		Gen Bronze	100	2½	2½	2½		
26½	18½	1.60	Gen Cable A	200	4¾	4¾	4¾		
11¼	10⅜	.60	Gen Electric	23400	19	18½	19		
36¾	31⅝	3	Gen Elec Sp	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞		
2⅜	1⅝	6	Gen Foods	1400	32½	32¼	32½		
24⅝	19½	2	Gen Gas & E A	100	2	2	2		
86⅞	80½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	21100	21	20¾	21		
5	3¼		Gen Pub Service	400	82½	80⅝	80⅝		
28⅝	20½	5	Gen Ry Signal	100	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜		
14½	12½		Gen Rity pf ww	400	22¾	22½	22½		
1½	⅞		Gen Thea Equip	500	¾	¾	¾		
14½	10⅜		Gillette Saf Raz	1200	12⅜	12¼	12⅜		
58¼	50	5	Gillette S R pf	100	52⅞	52⅝	52⅞		
2½	2		Gimbel Bros	1100	2½	1¾	2⅛		
31	24	7	Gimbel Bros pf	1100	2½	1¾	2⅛		
87¾	43¼		Glidden	1600	22	22	22		
19⅜	16	2½	Gold Dust	400	5	5	5		
90	90	6	Gold Dust pf	100	16½	16	16½		
5⅝	3⅜		Goodrich	100	95	95	95		
17¼	12⅞	1	Goodyear	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞		
56¼	43	7	Goodyear 1 pf	700	14	14	14		
10	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	100	51	50½	50½		
7¾	2¾		Graham Paige	700	9⅝	9½	9½		
7¾	5½	.50	Granby	1900	3⅛	3	3⅛		
3	1⅝		Grand-Sil Stores	100	6¼	6¼	6¼		
8⅞	6⅝		Grand Union	700	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞		
30¼	23¼	3	Grant Un pf	200	8	7⅞	7⅞		
29⅜	25½	1	Grant (WT)	100	30	30	30		
25	16½	2	Great Nor pf	900	25¾	25½	25¾		
80	74	7	Great W Sug pf	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞		
1¾	1		Grigsby-Grunow	30	74½	74	74½		
				700	1½	1	1		
			—H—						
22½	20⅛	1½	Hackensack Wtr	500	20½	20½	20½		
2¼	1¾		Hahn Dept Sto	400	1¾	1¾	1¾		
19	14⅜	6½	Hahn D S pf	400	15⅛	15	15⅛		
1⅞	⅞		Hartman Corp B	100	1½	1½	1½		
11⅞	10¼	1	Holland Furnace	100	10½	10⅜	10⅜		
130⅛	117¾	7.80	Homestake M	100	121	120¼	120¼		
3¼	2½		Houdaille Her B	100	3¼	2⅞	2⅞		
23⅜	16½		Houston Oil	100	17½	17½	17½		
4⅞	3½		Houston Oil new	500	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞		
11⅜	8¼	1	Hudson Motor	400	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝		
5⅞	3½		Hupp Motors	600	4	3⅞	4		
			—I—						
18¼	9¼		Ill Central	4200	13	11½	11¾	13	
38⅝	27½	4	Ingersoll-Rand	400	30¼	30¼	30¾	30½	
11⅜	5½		Interboro Rap T	700	8¾	8¾	8¾	9	
4	2½		Interlake Iron	100	¾	¾	¾		
7½	4⅝		Int Agr ppf	200	3½	3½	3½	3⅝	
108½	95	6†	Int Business M	1400	96	95¼	95¾		
18⅝	14⅜	3	Int Cement	200	15⅝	15¾	15⅝		
1⅞	⅝		Int Combustion	100	1¼	1¼	1¼		
29¾	22	2½	Int Harvester	2300	23	22	23		
24⅜	15¾	4	Int Match pf	700	20	19⅝	20		
9½	7½	.20	Int Nickel	1100	7¾	7½	7¾		
11	7⅛		Int Pap&Pow pf	100	8	7	7		
55⅛	35	7†	Int Silver pf	20	55⅛	55	55		
10½	7½	.60	Int Tel & Tel	5300	9	8¾	8¾	8⅞	
2⅜	1½		Investors Equity	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞		
			—J—						
33⅞	30	4	Jewel Tea	100	31	31	31		
34½	15⅛	1	Johns Manville	1400	18¾	18	18⅛		
84	78	7	Jones & Laughlin	20	78	78	78		
			—K—						
13¼	8½		Kan C & South	400	10½	10	10	10¾	
23¾	18	4	Kan C & So pf	100	22	22	22	23¼	
7¼	5	1	Kaufmann D St	100	6½	6½	6½		
9	7½	1	Kayser (J) & Co	100	7½	7½	7½	7	
2½	1		Kelly-Springfield	1000	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛	
18	6¾		Kelly-Sp 8%	50	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	
4¼	3		Kelsey Hayes Wh	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝	
13	10	.50	Kennecott Cop	4900	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10⅝	
19½	16½	2½	Kimberly Clark	100	16½	16½	16½		
3½	1¼		Kinney & Co	800	1¼	1¼	1¼		
10	7		Kinney pf	60	10	10	10		
19	15½	1.60	Kresge	400	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	16¾	
9½	4¾	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	9400	7½	7½	7½	7⅝	
15½	12¾	1	Kroger Gros & B	600	13½	13½	13¾	13½	
			—L—						
75	70	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	100	72	70	70		
3½	1⅞		Lehigh Val Coal	100	3	3	3		
8	5		Lehigh V Coal pf	100	5	5	5	6¼	
18	10		Lehigh Val RR	100	5	5	5	6¼	
8	6¼		Libbey-Owens-F	300	13	13	13	13½	
16¾	13¾		Lima Loco Wks	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6¾	
31½	23¼	4†	Loew's Inc	1700	14	14	14	14⅝	
32⅜	21	4	Louisville & N	200	26½	25¾	26	26⅛	
			—M—		21⅞	21	21¼	21	
60½	49¼	3†	Macy (RH) & Co	1700	51½	49¾	49¾	51½	
17	12½	1	Mack Trucks	100	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13¼	
3½	2½		Madison Sq Gar	200	3		3		
8¾	7½	.50	Magma Cop	300	7½	7½	7½	7	
1	⅜		Manati Sugar	20	¾	¾	¾		
14½	7		Man Elv mg	300	11	11	11	11	
¾	¾		Maracaibo Oil	600	⅜	⅜	⅜		
12¾	9¼	1.20	Marine Mid	100	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10	
10⅞	9¾	2	Martin-Rockwell	100	10	10	10		
13½	8¼		Marshall Field	300	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8½	
20	16	2½	May Dept Stores	100	17	17	17		
3	2		Maytag	100	3	3	3		
18	15	2	Melville Shoe	300	15	15	15	15½	
19¼	14⅝	2	Mesta Mach oC	100	20½	20½	20½		
10⅝	6⅝		Mid-Cont Pet	600	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	
10	7¼	3	Midland Steel	100	9	8¾	8¾	9	
2⅜	1⅞		Min Moline	100	8½	8½	8½	5½	
12¾	7	4	Min SP&SSM ll	600	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
7¾	4½		Mo Kan & Tex	900	8½	8½	8½	1⅝	
21⅞	11¾		Mo K&T pf	800	9⅝	9⅛	9½	9½	
11	5¾		Mo Pacific	300	16	16	16	6	
36	12		Mo Pacific pf	1700	7¾	7½	7⅝	16¾	
10¾	8		Mohawk Carpet	4500	18	16	18	16¾	
10¾	6½		Montgom Ward	100	8	8	8	18½	
32¾	29¾	3	Morrell & Co	1100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½	
7¼	5¾		Murray Body	200	6¼	6	6	7¾	
			—N—					6¾	
19½	15½	2	Nash Motors	400	16	16	16	16	
1½	⅝		Nat Bellas Hess	300	1⅝	½	½		
44¾	37½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	1000	39	38¾	39	39½	
11¼	7¾		Nat Cash Reg	200	8¾	8½	8½	8¾	
26½	21	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	1900	23½	23¼	23¼	23¾	
118¼	113	7	Nat Lead pf A	30	118	118	118	118	
15⅞	12¼	1	Nat Pow & Lt	600	13	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	
23½	20	3	Nat Steel	400	20½	20	20	20½	
79	6		Nat Supply	600	7½	7½	7½		
17¾	11	2	Nat Surety	100	15	15	15	15	
6¾	5	.40	Nevada Cons Cop	300	5½	5	5	5	
4½	2⅞		Newton Steel	100	3	3	3	5	
36⅝	25		NY Central	14400	26¾	26	26¼	26⅞	
15⅝	6½		NY C & StL pf	100	10	10	10	10	
8	7½		NY Investors	100	1¼	1¼	1¼		
31⅜	17⅜		NY NH & H	4100	24½	23¼	23½	24¼	
6⅛	4		NY Ship	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞	
8⅝	6½		NYC Cent & W	100	7½	7½	7½	8	
131	111	10	Norfolk & West	300	120¾	118	118	121	
36⅝	39	10a	North American	2700	31⅜	31	31⅜	31⅝	
4¼	2¾		No Am Aviation	300	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3½

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Trade Still Lacks Momentum—Some Constructive Items Noted

War in fact if not in name in the Orient is casting its shadow over the nations. And deflation still retards the normal processes of business and industry. But the attack on untoward conditions by private and official organizations continues unabated, and no likely measures are overlooked to give greater momentum to the wheels of trade.

One of the most outstanding developments this week was the agreement ratified at Chicago Sunday by the railroad unions and the rail executives in which a 10 per cent wage cut for labor to run for one year became effective Feb. 1, 1932. Both sides stressed their belief that the "epochal decision" was based upon a desire to restore the country's business to normal and promote the general good.

The magnitude of the settlement is indicated by the fact that about 1,500,000 employees are affected, and that savings to the roads approximate $210,000,000. With the freight rate increase granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the railroads will have $310,000,000 additional revenue. This should mean heavier equipment buying and repair programs.

Reconstruction Measures

Another announcement of importance was the request by President Hoover asking the public to cease hoarding, following a long conference with officials of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the statement that he was summoning heads of civic organizations of the country to a conference at the White House today to enlist in a war against deflationary influences. General Charles G. Dawes, president of the new credit organization, is understood to be giving his attention to a suggestion by Representative LaGuardia of New York that the new credit body publish a list of sound banking institutions and conservative investments, and that a statement be made as to whether deposits in the banks named could be guaranteed.

In the international field, a proposal of outstanding importance to the world was made by Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, in his resolution introduced into the House of Commons Thursday. It provides for a 10 per cent customs duty on all imported goods, thus making Great Britain on March 1 next a general tariff country after 90 years of free trade. The new law is frankly stated to be for bargaining purposes and for retaliation against countries which are believed by the tariff commission to discriminate against Britain.

France Still Gaining Gold

The renewal of the $100,000,000 credit to Germany which was to expire Feb. 4 is also of importance. This sum now forms the major part of that country's gold reserve and in effect keeps Germany on the gold standard. The Federal Reserve Bank, the Bank of England, the Bank of France and the Bank for International Settlements have renewed the credit for one month.

In the meantime, England and the United States keep losing gold and France is gaining. As of Feb. 4, France had 71,624,000,000 francs in gold, the highest reserve in the history of the bank, and a gain during the week of 936,000,000 francs. The Bank of England's holdings of £121,-343,171 were the lowest since July 7, 1920, and gives her a ratio of reserve to liability of 38.92 per cent. Gold reserves of the Federal Reserve System fell off $16,804,000 to $2,970,-182,000, giving a reserve ratio of 67.1 per cent, compared with 82.9 per cent a year ago.

In the domestic scene, the Glass bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act is destined for some hard sledding. It is charged by many critics with placing the country's credit under a greatly increased measure of bureaucratic control.

Statistics just issued show that new passenger car registrations in the country last year totaled 1,908,141 compared with 2,625,979 in 1930, a drop of 27.3 per cent.

Trade at Low Level

The various indices continue to show trade in a downward trend. Carloadings in the week ended Jan. 23 are off from the previous week and from last year. Electricity output tells the same story. There was a slight increase in steel operations, but the heavy industries as a rule are dull. Retail trade is fair. The cotton goods market shows improvement, and the silk market is strong. Commodity prices lack strength, zinc making a new low and copper duplicating its low of 6¼ cents a pound.

In the financial field, dividend reductions are numerous and bank failures continue, though the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is expected to improve the situation immediately. Earnings coming to hand are for the most part substantially under 1930 results. Brokers' loans are at a new low. There was no new financing this week, an unusual occurrence.

Business sentiment abroad lacks optimistic features. The trend in France is toward decreasing activity, with unemployment gaining. Business is unchanged in England, with all eyes on the tariff scheme debate. The Lancashire cotton strike has been postponed until Monday. Sentiment in Germany is unsettled, part-time employment being 52 per cent of the total workers active. The Italian economic situation is without material change, though foreign trade is improving.

Security prices in New York this week have been under pressure and the industrial averages are now only four points above the bear market lows. Specific developments to account for the weakness were lacking, but absence of business revival is probably the fundamental cause. The markets in London and Paris were in the main firm.

CUBAN SUGAR EXPORTS

HAVANA, Feb. 6—From Jan. 1 to Jan. 23 Cuba exported 86,058 tons of raw sugar, of which 81,792 went to the United States, compared with 71,026 and 59,582, respectively, a year ago.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	34	34
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	31½	31
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	30	28
Amer ¼Foreign Pow 5s 2030	40	38
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	67½	67
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	57	57
Amer Smelting 5s '47	93	93
Amer T&T 4s '36	96	96
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	101½	101¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	99⅛	98⅞
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	96	95¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	96	95⅞
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	101½	101⅜
Armour & Co 4½s '39	75	75
Armour & Co of Del 5½s 43	62	62
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	76¼	74¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	85	85
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	92	92
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	40¾	40½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	86¾	86¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	81⅝	81⅜
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	81	80
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	74	69¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	63¼	63
Balt &Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	76⅛	75
Balt &Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	91	91
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	61⅛	61
Bangor &Aroos 4s '51	64	64
Bell Tel of Pa rfg '48 B	100¼	100
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	99⅞	99¾
Beth Steel mtge con 5s '36	93⅛	93⅛
Boston &Maine 4¾s '61	69¾	69¼
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	16¼	16¼
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	98	98
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85¼	84⅝
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	93½	93¼
Bush Term con 5s '55	61	61
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	76¾	76⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	76⅞	76⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	76¼	76⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	74¾	74¾
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	78	78
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	81¼	81¼
Can North deb 7s '40	95¼	95
Can Pacific deb 4s '49	58⅛	58⅛
Can Pacific 5s '44	83	83
Cen Hud Gas 5s	95¾	95¾
Cen District Tel 5s	101½	100½
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	48	47
Cen Ill El Gas 1st 5s '51	74	73
Cen New England 4s '61	65	65
Cen Pacific 5s '60	70	70
Ches Corp 5s '47	70½	70½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	81¼	81¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	100¾	100¾
Ches & O 4½s B	82½	82
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '39	44	43
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	87⅜	87
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	84¾	84⅛
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	85	85
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	15	13½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	50⅞	50
Chticago Ind & L gen 5s '66	31	30
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	10	9¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	36	34¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	39½	39½
Chicago cv Nw 3¼s cv '49	28	27
Chicago & Nw 4½s	36¼	36¼
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33 reg	72	72
Chicago Railway 5s '27	46½	46½
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	69½	69½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	57	55½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	52	51½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	37¼	36
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	30	30
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	87	87
Childs Co 5s '43	42	42
Chile Copper 5s '47	51	50½
Cin Un T 5s rct	96¾	96¾
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	73¾	73¾
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	66½	66
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	90	90
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	94	93
Colonial Oil 6s '38	34	34
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	76	76
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	77½	77½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	77⅛	77⅛
Com Credit Co 6s '34	92	92
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	98¾	98¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	90	89¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	101¾	101½
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	97⅞	97⅞
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	18	18
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	35	35
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	38	38
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	90	90
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	30	30
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	90¾	90¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100⅜	100¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	96	96
Dodge Bros sf '40	81⅝	81½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	94⅞	94⅞
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	71	71
Erie RR ref 5s '67	40¾	39½
Erie RR gen lien	56½	56½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	40	39½
Gennett 6s '43	71	71
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	93	93
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99½	99¼
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	96⅜	96⅜
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '53	77½	76⅞
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	60¼	60
Goodrich 6s '45	39½	39
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	65	65
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	74	73⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	91¼	91¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	94¾	94¾
Great Northern 4½s '61	82	80⅝
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	66	66
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	66½	66½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	92	92
Houston Oil 5½s '40	62	62
Hudson Coal 5s '62	35	35
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '62	57½	57½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	82	81¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅛	100¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	98¼	97¾
Ill eCntral 4s '51	82½	82½
Ill Central 4s '52	49½	49
Ill eCntral rfg 4s '55	47½	47½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	39¼	36¼
Ill Central 6½s '36	79	79
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	36¼	35¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	45¼	45¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	96	95½
Intern'l Agricultural Corp 3s	30	30
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	50½	49¾
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	60¼	59¼
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	56¾	56¼
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	50⅛	50⅛
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	49¾	49⅜
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	36	36
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	72	70½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	67½	67½
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	41⅝	41⅝
nIt & G Nor 1st 6s '52	48	48
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	49¼	48⅛
Int Paper 6s '55	29½	29½
Int Sys Cen Am 5s '72	40	40
Int Sys Cen Am 6s '41	40	40
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	44½	44½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	49¾	48
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	47½	45¼
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	92¼	92
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	83¼	83
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	77¾	77
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	49¾	49¾
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	106	106
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	85½	85¼
Leclede Gas rfg 5s '34	97	97
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	73¾	70
Laclede Gas 5½s D	70½	70
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	75	75
L'Autaro 6s '54	12¾	12¾
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	58	58
Loew's Inc 6s '41	83½	83⅛
Long Island rfg 4s '49	73	73
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	42½	42
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	92⅛	92⅛
L&N una 4s '40	80¾	79¼
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	65	64½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	34	34
Metro Edison 4½s '68	79	79
Metro Water 5½s '50	43¼	42⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	88½	88½
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	45	45
Min StP & SSM 5½s '49	20	20
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	65¼	65⅛
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	75½	75½
Mo Ill 5s	38	38
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	33¾	33
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	53½	53
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	53½	53
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	53	53
Mo Pac 5s I '81	53	52¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	38¼	36
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	71¼	71
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	75	75
Murray Body 6½s '34	85	85
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	46¾	46¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	89¼	89
Nat Steel 5s	74	73½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	92	92
New Eng T&T 5s '52	98¾	98½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	73½	73¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	73	73
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	72	71¾
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	71¾	71¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	86¼	86¼
NYC&HR 4½s N	67	66¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	73¾	73¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	89	86
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	33	32½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	47¼	46
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	80	80
NY Dock Co 4s '51	53½	52½
NY Edison 5s '44	97¾	97½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	108	108
NY GELH&P 5s '48	102	102
NY NH&H 4½s '67	68¾	68
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	89	88½
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	40¼	40¼
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	105	103
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97	97
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	88½	88½
Niag Share 5½s '50	66¾	66¾
Norf & W 6s	101½	101½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	78⅝	78½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	89½	88½
Nor Pacific prior lien 4s '97	77½	77
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	86½	86
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	95¾	95
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	101¾	101
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	99	99
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	100½	100½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	73	73
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	96¾	96
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	100½	100½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	97½	97
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	50¾	50½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	48⅝	48¼
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	42¼	42¼
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	82¾	82½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	89¼	89¼
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	75	75
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	91¾	91¾
Penn Railroad 4¼s D '81	71¾	70¾
Penn Railroad 5s '64	80¼	79¾
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	89	88¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100¼	99⅞
Pere Marquette 5s '56	54	54
Pere Marquette 5½s '80	48	48
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	51	51
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	85	85
Philadelphia Elec Co '71	83¾	83¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	93	92½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	48¼	46½
Phil Railway 4s '37	30	30
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	99	98
Pitts CCC&StL 5s B '75	82¼	82½
Pitts & West Va 4½s '60	86	86
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	54	53¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	31	30¾
Pub Svc E&G 4s	84	83⅛
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	92	92
Pure Oil 5½s '37	69½	69½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	66	66
Purity Baking 5s '48	71	71
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	85⅛	85⅛
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	40	40
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	47¾	47¾
Rio G & W col 5s '49	50½	50½
Rock I Ar & Lou 4½s '34	63¾	63¾
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	76½	76
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	31	30⅛
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	22¼	21
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	35¼	35¼
St Louis SW con 4s '32	75	73
St Louis SW 1st 5s '53	62	62
St Louis SW 5½s	44	44
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	74½	74½
Seabd AL 4s ct	4	4
Seabd AL 4s	20	20
Seabd AL 6s	4¼	4¼
Shell Union 5s '47	70¼	70¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	70¼	70¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	39½	39½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	82¼	80¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	83½	83½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	94¾	94⅝
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	92¼	92¼
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	85¾	85¾
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	99⅛	99
Southern Calo Pow 6s '47	85¾	85⅝
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	69¼	68
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	77¼	77⅛
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	66⅛	66
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	65	63½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	49¾	48
Southern Ry con 5s '94	80	80
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	60	60
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	61½	60¼
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	97¾	97¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100⅞	100⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	88½	88¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	26¼	26
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	97	96¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	73¾	73⅝
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100⅛	100⅛
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	99¾	99¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	87¼	87¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	72½	72½
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	38¼	38
US Rubber Co 5s '47	48	47½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	72¼	72¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	83	78
Vanadium 5s '41	63	62
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	42	41¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	46	45¼
Virginia Iron C&C 5s '49 con	89	89
Virginia Iron C&C 1st	80	80
Virginia Ry 5s '62	87⅞	87⅞
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	97⅜	97
Wab Tol 4s	50	50
Wabash RR 4s Des M div '39	32	30
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	69½	69½
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	54	54
Wabash RR 5½s '75	14⅞	14⅞
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	98¾	98⅞
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	30½	29
Warner Bros. 6s '41	44	44
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	98⅛	97¾
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	97	96¼
West Shore 4s 2361	72¾	72¾
Western Electric 5s '44	94	93⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	54¼	54¼
Western Pacific 5s A '46	43½	42½
Western Union 5s '51	64½	64½
Western Union col 5s '38	81	81
Western Union 6½s '36	86⅛	85½
Western Union 5s '60	66	65
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	69½	69½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	80¾	78

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb 6	Last Feb 5
3½s '47	94.12	94.9	94.10	94.10
1st 4¼s '47	98.3	97.30	98.1	97.28
4th 4¼s '38	99.4	99.	99.4	99.1
US 3s '55	85.14	85.10	85.14	85.8
US 3½s '49	86.16	86.15	86.16	86.13
US 3½s '43 Mar	91.26	91.20	91.26	91.25
US 3½s '43 June	91.26			91.26
US 3½s '47	90.18	90.16	90.18	90.16
US 3½s '56	92.			92.1
US 4s '54	96.12	96.9	96.10	96.8
US 4¼s '52	100½	100.3	10.4	100.3
Abitibi P&P 5s '53			41	40¼
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55			44	44
Akershus 5s '63			56	56
Antioquia 7s A '45			13	13
Antwerp 5s '58			67½	67½
Argentine Gov 5s '45			60	58¾
Argentine Gov 5½s '62			48	48
Argentine Gov 6s June '59			50⅜	50
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59			51½	50¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60			51¼	51¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60			51½	51½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60			51½	51½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61			52	51
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A			51¼	50¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B			51½	50¾
Australia 4s '56			47½	47
Australia 5s '55			52½	51¾
Australia 5s '57			53	52½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57			45½	41¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43			90¼	90
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45			39¾	38½
Belgium (King) 6s '55			83⅞	83⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s '49			87	86¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55			94½	94¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56			95¼	95
Berlin (City) 6s '58			26	26
Berlin Elec 6½s '51			44	44
Berlin Elec 6½s '59			40½	40½
Berlin Elec 6s '55			33	32⅝
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69			6⅞	6½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47			8	8
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34			100	99¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57			18¼	18¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41			21⅛	21⅛
Brisbane 6s '50			42	41½
Budapest (City) 6s '62			21⅞	20½
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60			43	43
Buenos Aires 6s (Prov)			33	33
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61			32⅞	32
Bulgaria 7s '67			21¾	21¾
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36			91	91
Canada (Dom) 4s '60			71¾	71¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52			89½	89½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46			14½	14½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57			15	15
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61			27¼	27
Chile (Bank) 6s '62			13½	13½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60			12	11½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61			14½	14½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61			13	11⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept			12½	12½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63			12	12
Chilean Loan 7s '60			8⅝	8½
Christiania (City) 6s '54			75	75
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46			22	21½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47			22	21⅞
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan			25	23¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct			24½	24
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53			50¼	50¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '57			22¾	22¾
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51			28	28
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44			82¼	82¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53			74	74
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45			35¾	35
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59			12⅞	12⅝
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s			94	94
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52			94	9 4
Denmark (King) 6s '42			74½	74
Dutch El 6s '47			84	84
Dutch El sf 6s '62			80⅞	80⅞
Finland 5½s '58			45	45
Framerican Dev 7½s '42			87	86
Frankfort 6½s '53			65¼	65¼
French (Rep) 7s '49			112½	111⅜
French (Rep) 7½s '41			113⅛	112¾
German 7s '49			61¼	60¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38			39½	38½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60			34¼	35
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60			3 7	35
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50			42	42
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts			32	31¾
Germ El Pow '53			33¼	33¼
Germ El Pow 6½s '50			33¼	33¼
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40			46	46
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45			50½	50½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65			37⅛	36¼
Greek 6s '68			35⅜	35⅜
Hamburg 6s '46			32¼	32
Hansa 6s '39 ww			25½	25½
Harpen 6s '49 ww			39½	39½
Helsingfors 6½s '60			41	40½
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44			48	48
Hungary Mun 7½s '45			19⅞	19⅞
Irish Free State 5s '60			74¼	74¼
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37			86	86
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47			72¾	72
Italian Pub Util 7s '52			70	70
Italy (King) 7s '51			87½	87
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50			50	49⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '54			58¼	58¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65			64⅜	64⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54			75⅞	75
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37			38	37¾
Karstadt 6s '43			23	23
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59			56½	55¼
Lombard El 7s '52 ww			61	61
Lyons (City) 6s '34			100	99¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34			99⅞	99¾
Medellin 6½s '54			15½	15½
Meridionale El 7s '57			80	80
Mtag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw			28	28
Milan (City) 6½s '52			64	64
Montecatin 7s '37 ww			70	70
Montecatin 7s '37 xy			70	69¾
Netherlands (King) 6s '72			103⅜	103⅜
New South Wales 5s '57			44¼	44¼
New South Wales 5s '58			44	43½
Nord Rys 6½s '50			97⅜	97⅜
Norway (King) 5½s '65			71	71
Norway (King) 6s '44			77	77
Norway (King) 6s '52			74	74
Norwegian El 5½s '57			87	87
Nuremberg 6s '52			31½	30¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58			55½	55
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53			60	59⅜
Oslo (City) 6s '55			70	70
Panama (Rep) 5s '63			55¾	55¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58			95¾	95⅝
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58			101½	101½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60			6½	6
Poland (Gov) 7s '47			52½	52½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50			55	53½
Prussia 6½s '51			32⅞	32¾
Prussia 6s '52			30	30
Queensland (State) 6s '47			53½	53½
Queensland (State) 7s '41			65⅝	65¾
Rhine Main 7s '50			49¾	49¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53			37	37
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50			51	51
Rhine Westphalia 6s '56 ww			37	36½
Rhinelbe 7s '46			36	36
Ruhr '48			30	30
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66			11	11
Rome (City) 6½s '52			68	67½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww			73¼	73½
Roumania 7s '59			52	50½
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42			40¾	40¾
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57			14	14
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40			61	60½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36			50	50

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Story of Cleveland

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

Grover Cleveland: A Man Foursquare, by Denis Tilden Lynch. New York: Liveright. $3.50.

IN THE language of the streets, Grover Cleveland was what would be termed a "he-man," and Mr. Lynch has written emphatically a "he-man's" biography of him. At a critical period in his political career Cleveland to a great extent disarmed his enemies and greatly heartened his friends by sending to a political representative at his campaign headquarters the pithy instruction, "Tell the truth." Mr. Lynch seems to have specialized in telling the truth, perhaps a somewhat unusual procedure for a biographer.

Perhaps, too, he has erred somewhat in the detail into which he goes in describing the early life of this exceedingly human President of the United States. The pleasures ascribed to him by his biographer were perhaps more vulgar than vicious. But the story of them tends to raise again a question put not long ago in another department of The Christian Science Monitor, as to what is the ideal training for a President. Certainly up to the time he was elected Governor of New York nothing in Cleveland's intellectual activities, other than his purely professional vocation as an attorney, seemed to indicate that he would develop into the statesman he undoubtedly became. A biographer of the muck-raking type would have attempted to find much that was wholly discreditable in the trivialities of Cleveland's early life. A biographer of the traditional sort would have ignored them or endeavored to explain them away by some plausible construction. Mr. Lynch has avoided both these errors. He has indeed done what Thackeray said he intended to do in his novel "Pendennis," namely, to tell the story of a man.

The Ex-President Problem

When one comes to think of it, a tremendous amount of time is devoted to the preparation of a man for the slender eight years of service as President of the United States. Cleveland was 52 at the time of his inauguration. He served four years, was badly beaten in his first campaign for reëlection, was reëlected and went out of office with few friends left in his party, and deprived of influence in that party for the remainder of his life. Eight years in all was the term of his service in this highest of American public positions. If his experience leading up to it, or in it, was of value to the country, there was no way in which that experience could be utilized at the conclusion of his term of office. American Presidents are almost like the silkworms whose lives are consumed in rendering one brief service. Perhaps the time may yet come when some method will be devised of continuing to employ in public service one who has had the inestimable experience which a presidential term gives in estimating the needs of a nation and the qualifications of men or parties to meet that need.

Grover Cleveland was the first President elected by the Democratic Party after the Civil War—unless the Tilden episode be considered, as historians are apt to consider it, an election balked of its fulfillment. He was elected, as his only Democratic successor up to the present time, Woodrow Wilson, was elected, as a result of a deep and profound schism in the Republican Party. The nomination of Blaine offered a moral issue upon which Republicans split, and a small but influential band left that party to support Cleveland under the somewhat aboriginal name of Mugwumps. How many votes they swung it is hard to estimate. But not many were needed, since the vote of New York, where they were strongest, gave the electoral college to Cleveland, and the vote of New York was Democratic by a scant majority of some 1700. The Mugwump defection may have done this. Frauds perpetrated in the Coney Island section, of which one John Y. McKane was afterward convicted, may have accomplished it, or the wrath of Roman Catholics, angered by the unrebuked remark of Dr. Birchard at the ceremony in honor of Blaine, in which he lumped "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" together, may have done the trick.

Story Told Admirably

In any event Cleveland was elected by a narrow majority and entered upon a presidential career which was always turbulent and yet constituted a real contribution to the political advancement of the country. The history of his two administrations Mr. Lynch has told admirably. He is unique among historians in his understanding of the issue of the Pullman strike, and the clash between Cleveland and Altgeld. He perhaps lacks in appreciation of the extent and gravity of the forces which led to the revolution in the party which substituted the control by Bryan for that of Cleveland. That was something more than a fight over the money standard. It was rather an effort to encourage free men than to coin free silver. The Cleveland Administration had been so thoroughly allied with those forces in the North and East, in the financial and industrial states, which seemed to be antagonistic to the best interests of the people of the agricultural states, that the revolt of the South and the West was inevitable and complete. It was as complete in its repudiation of Clevelandism in 1896 as was the revolt of the same sections against the candidacy of Al Smith in 1928.

The political period between the emergence of Cleveland from the comparative obscurity of the sheriff's office in Buffalo, and his retirement again to the position of a political philosopher domiciled at Princeton in 1897, is one full of importance to the student of American politics. Some such who take themselves and their study with a shade too much gravity may be inclined to dislike the very colloquial tone of Mr. Lynch's book and the cheerful way in which he has, to quote Macaulay, departed from the dignity of history. Nevertheless they will find the book even the more readable for these characteristics and may further rely on the essential integrity and accuracy of its contents. Mr. Lynch has not set out to interpolate lessons of his own drawing, but the story presents itself for the enlightenment of students of American politics.

DENIS TILDEN LYNCH

Behind the Bars

Confessions of a Keeper, by D. S. MacColl. London: Alexander Maclehose. 12s. 6d. net. New York: Macmillan. $4.25.

NO Zoölogical Gardens visitor can fail to note the looks of alternating envy and disdain which the caged cast upon the free; and Mr. MacColl, who has been keeper of the Tate and Wallace collections, amuses himself in one of the papers of this book in speculating upon similar interchanges in picture galleries. Is he in charge of all these pictures or are they in charge of him? (For the caged surely thinks it is his keeper who is kept behind bars!) And suppose one night when the keeper is unprotected and alone, the old Academicians renewed their quarrel with the Pre-Raphaelites, or the Whistlers flew at the Holman Hunts, or the Gauguins leaped upon the Hogarths and Constables! Or, worse still, set upon the man who is the "enemy" of artist and critic alike—the keeper! Alas, these diversions are unlikely. Since art passed from private to public patronage there is a little to be said for George Moore's disrespectful remarks about picture galleries.

Mr. MacColl, who has been painter and critic as well as keeper, is shrewd, fanciful and amusing about this chaos of rival vision from which culture springs. His essays are a very readable series of pronunciations, mainly on art in England since the nineties. It has been a period of pretty violent controversy. The public had to be caught, tamed and incarcerated in new doctrine before they and the impressionists and the post-impressionists could look upon one another in safety.

Mr. MacColl was obviously a born keeper. He believed in the new exotic exhibits, but he was neither on the side of the Bloomsbury apes nor the Academic angels; he was by nature devoted to the forging of the missing link, the gallery padlock. There is a dash of pragmatism in him and of craftsman's common sense, and it is not surprising to find him falling foul of Croce's definition of art as "vision" or "intuition." It is odd to find a Scotsman retreating before metaphysics and Mr. MacColl's own counterdefinition: "Art is a way of doing or making things"—with the rider that things are most efficiently done when they are done beautifully and rhythmically—is a wholesome one. But it is surely a better definition of the craftsman's task. Like all definitions of art, that endlessly defined and indefinable subject, it is all right as far as it goes. Signor Croce and Mr. MacColl begin at opposite ends and on opposite planes and fail to meet.

Mr. MacColl is by no means a slave to common sense. Indeed, he tears up the "common sense" of Frederic Harrison's celebrated attack on Rodin very neatly. On the Haig statue controversy artists will probably, however, consider him too conciliatory. It is useless to advise caution to sculptors. If there has always been a row about every public statue throughout the world this is merely further proof to the sculptor that the public authorities are incurable and unteachable.

Mr. MacColl was a sounder critic, if a less astute official, when he defended Rodin in 1912; and as the Beauty-Ugliness, Art-Morality quarrel springs up amid angry irrelevance every few years, this ought to be carefully read. We owe many things to cunning placation of Mrs. Grundy — Sam Weller, apparently, among them, according to one of Mr. MacColl's amusing notes—but we can guess only with despair at what good thing we have missed. Half the trouble, whether in literature or art, as Mr. MacColl points out, comes from the fact that we are too hasty or too lazy to distinguish between loveliness, prettiness and beauty.

V. S. P.

Aspects of Browning

Browning: Background and Conflict, by F. R. G. Duckworth. London: Benn. 12s. 6d. net. New York: Dutton. $3.

FEW persons living can have grappled more conscientiously with the works of Robert Browning than Mr. Duckworth; and for that reason we wish that he had given us a complete study of the poet and not merely a discussion of a few special aspects of his work, personality and influence. His book is confined to two main points, both interesting. First, what was the estimation in which Browning was held at different periods? Second, is there not an important problem arising out of a "conflict" which the author discovers in his personality and his poetry?

He selects for discussion three periods: 1850-59, 1890-99 and 1920-29. In regard to the first, he concludes that "Browning's admirers in the fifties were few . . . The great man of the people knew nothing of him; the public which read the reviews read in them nothing but condemnation of him." His wife, Elizabeth Barrett, has a far wider reputation. But Browning was obviously handicapped by the fact that his ideas were esoteric and original, and his language difficult. Mr. Duckworth adds, rightly, that press criticism was at a low ebb at that time.

But when we have come to the 'nineties of last century we are at the time when the reputation of Browning was at its zenith. And here Mr. Duckworth seems almost willfully to go out of his way. He attaches weight to the verdicts of Oscar Wilde, a man who was temperamentally incapable of appreciating anything that was characteristic of Browning. He brings in Kipling, another writer whose opinion on this subject is of little interest. He quotes Arthur Symons and Walter Pater, neither of whom really supports his view that the decade failed to "apply its own characteristic critical standards to the poet's work." And he refuses at this stage to consider Thomas Hardy, on the ground that he should be considered as belonging to a later, "anti-Victorian" age. But in fact Hardy was directly and profoundly influenced by Browning, though he did not share his optimism; and his latest critic, Mr. McDowall, has pointed out many affinities in their poetic method and their language. The whole educated world that read poetry in the 'nineties was saturated with Browning, and admired him for the honesty of his approach to the problems of personal conduct, his intimate study of character, and his mingled passion and detachment. Nor are we wholly convinced that the last decade (1920-29) has been so antipathetic to Browning as the author supposes.

Mr. Duckworth says it is curious that no book about Browning has been written in the manner of Lytton Strachey. But if there is no Stracheyesque biography, here is Mr. Duckworth himself working up a piece of ingenious character-analysis in another form! He has not remade Browning's life in a popular history, but he is most ingeniously remaking his character in discovering certain contrasts between his personality and his poetry, and certain conflicting elements in his view of life.

"There are first the inconsistencies in the outward man—the philosophic poet who dressed like a prosperous solicitor and frequented the tables of the great. Then there are the inconsistencies in his attitude. . . . toward poetry in general and his own poetry in particular. A talkative, frank, courageous man, he was not averse from discussing other men's poetry, but he shrank from talking about his own."

From these apparent "inconsistencies in the outward man" the author passes to "inconsistencies in his poetry"; and these he takes as evidence of a "deep-seated conflict in his mind." "The warring elements could be described as either the poet and the bourgeois, or as the mystic and the poet of action." The argument is extraordinarily subtle, but we are left with the impression that the author is too much trying to make a "situation" out of difficulties which admit of far simpler explanations.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

Mr. Sherriff as Novelist

The Fortnight in September, by R. C. Sherriff. London: Gollancz. 7s. 6d. net.

THE English lower middle classes are not too handsomely treated by novelists; it is a sphere which the average writer tends to approach in a mood of either high comedy or critical disapproval of unadventurous lives lived within narrow limits. This first novel from the author of "Journey's End" reveals a more unusual approach; Mr. Sherriff's mood is of gentle but wholly sympathetic comedy. He takes a London clerk and his family from one end of their annual holiday to the other and does so without a trace of patronage or aloof examination of quaint human specimens. The method strikes an unusual note in the literary scheme of things.

The nature of the enterprise makes it a limited note. Here are no high lights and alarming adventures. But it needs considerable art to carry a whole fortnight off in page after page of unobtrusive detail. Here and there Mr. Sherriff will survey in retrospect a past turning point in his hero's life—he will dwell briefly on how the earlier Mr. Stevens came to fall in love, or on the terrible period when younger men maneuvered him out of his secretaryship of the Football Club—but for the most part he keeps faithfully to the present fortnight in September. He avoids the openings at which other story writers might leap; there is a hint of romance for the daughter of the family but under Mr. Sherriff's treatment it fades away even as it was probably destined to fade away in any real September fortnight. Here is only the quietest of comedies among kind people of the quietest of lives. To present that comedy was obviously Mr. Sherriff's intention and he has successfully carried it out.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

At the Portals of a Learned Profession

JOURNALISM continues to attract impractical young people . . . It's no good the old-timers telling them that the game is played out, that its glamour is overrated, that with half the ability and a fifth of the effort you can make ten times as much money in another calling . . . They are superbly indifferent to money anyhow . . . You might as well try to keep a destined actor from the stage . . . So with eyes clouded we watch these young people pour into the newspaper shops, knowing how grievous will be their struggle, how paltry their reward . . . Ah, we reflect, if we only could have once more the opportunity to choose a profession . . . Ah, yes; we should do the same thing all over again.

* * *

A profession, you ask? . . . Certainly . . . The journalist's remuneration may come in the form of wages, playfully called a salary . . . We knew one good Socialist reporter who, as regularly as he received his weekly pay envelope, marked, "Salary, $33.34," always crossed out the "Salary" and wrote in, "Wages" . . . Nevertheless, journalism has been officially pronounced a profession by the United States Immigration Service . . . This test case arose when that resonant baritone which is now familiar to you as The Christian Science Monitor's Voice of the News was imported from the British Commonwealth of Nations . . . At the border the Voice was rudely taken from its berth and detained until a ruling was received . . . This ruling settled that "a journalist, being a member of a learned profession, does not come under the provisions of the contract labor law" . . . Nothing was said about newspaper men.

* * *

If proof is wanted of the growing popularity of journalism as a learned profession, observe the output of books devoted to its study . . . Since Jan. 1, 1928, about 50 books a year on the subject have been published in the United States . . . Touching evidence of the number of persons who hope to become newspaper men through textbooks . . . The latest addition to this bookshelf is "Ethics and Practices of Journalism," by Albert F. Henning, professor of journalism in Southern Methodist University (Long & Smith) . . . We were especially interested in the chapter on "Dramatic, Literary and Art Criticism" (music criticism is not mentioned) . . . In this chapter the author advances a thought which is new to us.

* * *

"Newspaper criticism of commercial enterprises," he says, "is itself open to the criticism that it is restricted to too few subjects. For instance, there seems to be no good reason that it should stop with commercial enterprises that market the works of one kind of art or another. Why not, in the interest of the public, criticize automobiles, radio sets and tubes, pianos, ready-made clothes, washing machines, iceless refrigerators, shoes, proprietary medicines, cosmetics and the like? Why make so much pother about things representing such trivial outlays and none about things representing large ones?"

* * *

Why, indeed? . . . Especially since the test of the importance of a thing is—is it not?—the amount of the outlay required to get it . . . You can hear Paderewski for $4.40, you can see O'Neill's trilogy for $4, you can buy a novel for $2.50 and you can look at the best pictures in the world for nothing . . . Why, then, employ critics to waste space with their opinions of these trivial matters, when they, or their betters, might be devoting it to really useful verdicts on the relative merits of washing machines?

* * *

Very likely it is because of this shortsightedness on the part of newspaper proprietors that unemployment has come into the newspaper profession . . . Think of the number of jobs there might be at this moment for competent cosmetic critics . . . But no; it won't bear thinking of.

* * *

A great deal is being done for the relief of unemployment . . . One of the most devoted of the sharers is the lady we heard of who closed her country estate, dismissed the 20 men and women she had employed there and gave the amount of their wages to the unemployment relief fund . . . If you happen to know any newspaper proprietors, please don't tell them that story.

Prospecting, Up-to-Date

Far Places, by James Mackintosh Bell. Toronto: Macmillan.

MR. BELL is a geologist who, in the pursuit of his profession, sought copper and other metals in widely separated sections of the globe. The sun-dried and barren hillsides of New Caledonia, equally with the sub-arctic shores of Great Bear Lake in Manitoba, promise rewards to the prospector. Gold, silver, copper, pitchblende, among the commoner minerals, and even that first prize, radium, await his activities.

But he is no longer, often, the solitary wanderer with a burro, a sack of beans and a hammer. Nowadays men prospect in airplanes, or with the accompaniment of regularly equipped expeditions. The Great Bear Lake region, of which Mr. Bell writes informatively, is the scene of what is known as a "rich man's rush." The prospectors make their way thither in powerboats and automobiles, and view the country from soaring aircraft. It appears that veins of quartz containing the minerals sought can be picked out infallibly from the air, while the prospector covers in a few hours the territory to which by old methods he would have given weks. But the cost runs into thousands of dollars, which would have kept a grazing burro and a man content a long time in the field.

Every now and then some blasé explorer arises to remark that the last frontier has been passed, that there exists no longer virgin territory to excite the curiosity of the adventurous. The American Geographic Society recently controverted this theory with a list of still unexplored lands. Mr. Bell's adventures in the parts of the Northwest Territory adjacent to Great Bear Lake, his experiences with treacherous guides, and his narrow escape from starvation sound sufficiently like experiences in wholly unknown lands. Yet it was all within a few hours, airplane journey from civilization, and, if his geological search was rewarded—a fact concerning which he leaves the reader in doubt—this hyperborean region may yet be the scene of modern mining methods. Apparently the place of the missionaries who in the eighteenth century led the way into the Canadian wilds, to be followed by trappers and traders, is now being taken by prospectors.

In New Caledonia the traveler was impressed with the thought that France is permitting a true asset to go to waste. It is a "rich island" with "varied mineral wealth in its mountains" and a very fertile soil. In Albania he found "the most primitive country in Europe." As for the desolate wilds of the Kirghiz steppes, the author convinces us that they are more interesting to read about than pleasant to visit. Not too scientific to be interesting, Mr. Bell has written entertainingly of his explorations in far places.

Burns as Letter-Writer

The Letters of Robert Burns, Edited by J. DeLancey Ferguson. Two Volumes. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 30s. net. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. $10.

ROBERT BURNS, great poet as he was, has never been accorded very high rank as a letter-writer. But then, as Mr. De Lancey Ferguson has no difficulty in proving, he has never had a fair opportunity to show his paces. He has been the victim of a singularly inefficient succession of editors. What he actually wrote has been garbled, abbreviated or transposed. It has not been Burns, but Burns according to Currie or Cromak, Cunningham or Chambers, that we have been permitted to read.

Now at last, thanks to Mr. Ferguson's labors, we are able to see the poet, in his capacity of letter-writer, as he really was. Those labors must have been arduous, and they have been thoroughly performed. Of the 700 letters Mr. Ferguson gives, a good many for the first time, just three-quarters are printed from the originals extant in England, Scotland and America. His edition has been made uniform in appearance with Birkbeck Hill's classic Johnson volumes, and they thoroughly deserve the compliment.

Read in its untampered-with entirety, or as near entirety as makes no matter, there can be no doubt that Burns's correspondence will gain in the world's esteem. It will not be placed with that of Cowper or Lamb or Byron. Burns was at once too conscious of his lack of culture and too anxious to display his gifts to be often quite at ease—and ease is essential to a good letter-writer. He was stilted when he wrote to his great friends in Edinburgh, high-falutin when he wrote to Clarinda—and hitherto the letters to Clarinda have bulked too largely in our estimate of the whole. But in communicating with his true intimates he was himself—frank, manly and outspoken, the Burns of the great poems. He always expresses himself with point and sometimes with wit, even though it be the rough and ready wit of the peasant rather than the politer drawing-room sort.

But, after all, it is less for their manner than for their matter that these letters are of value. They constitute a series of priceless documents for the biography of one whose doings are of abiding interest by virtue of his great achievement in literature. As Mr. Ferguson points out, Burns, except during the Edinburgh days, did not move among people who kept diaries or wrote discursively to their friends. Of few writers of comparatively modern times have such scanty records been left by their contemporaries. Byron or Pope, for example, though their letters could ill be spared, we should know pretty intimately without them. For knowledge of Burns we are dependent on himself. Fortunately he has told us much—in the poems, which are among the most personal in literature, and in his letters. In giving us, therefore, a complete and reliable text of the latter Mr. Ferguson has rendered a special service. His edition, with its admirable and unobtrusive annotation, is welcome in itself and rendered still more welcome by the circumstances of the case.

The Negro in America

Brown America, the Story of a New Race, by Edwin R. Embree, New York: Viking. $2.50.

The Negro Author, His Development in America, by Vernon Loggins. New York: Columbia University Press. $5.

SINCE Negroes now constitute about one-tenth of the population of the United States, it is well that Americans can obtain such complete information about them in such a fair-minded manner as Mr. Embree presents it. He advances no special thesis, except that this new part of American population is inextricably bound in with the backwardness or progress of the whole nation. The author is well qualified in this field, having had, for more than 40 years, personal knowledge of Negroes and interracial relations.

The book is dedicated to Julius Rosenwald, great-hearted friend of the Negro, and to John G. Fee, abolitionist grandfather of the author, to whom is given more space in the book than his part in the abolitionist movement justifies. Yet we forgive the author for writing so much about his grandfather, for such preachers as he who almost 100 years ago devoted their lives to preaching and teaching the brotherhood of man, accomplished more than they dreamed of doing. We are now reaping the results.

Professor Loggins has written an interesting book which tells the story of Negro authorship from 1760 to 1900. He does not discuss in detail any works published after that date, except certain books by Booker T. Washington, Paul Lawrence Dunbar and Charles W. Chesnutt, who really belong to the nineties.

Professor Loggins holds the opinion that the evolution of the Negro will continue, and that the "jubilee" spirit which preserved him through a long period of such degradation as few races have ever experienced will continue to preserve him, and keep him going forward in the field of literature. Certainly their achievements during the last 30 years especially in poetry and fiction, have shown a sure and steady improvement.

The Negro proves by his folk literature that he is emotional, imaginative, musical and expressive by nature. With these qualities as a foundation much may be expected, especially now that educational advantages are more available.

Argonaut and Expatriate

Bret Harte: Argonaut and Exile, by George R. Stewart Jr. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $5

A PHENOMENAL amount of research has been in progress of recent years into the literary history of America; old reputations have been reëxamined and reappraised and new reputations have been made and unmade. These investigations have been by no means limited to the major figures of American literature, and it was inevitable that sooner or later there should be a full-length study of Bret Harte. We cannot but think, however, that Mr. Stewart's biography is in fullness and lengthiness out of proportion to the significance of his subject, for when all is said Harte remains a very minor figure, remembered today for a couple of poems and two or three short stories. This impression is the stronger, seeing that Mr. Stewart devotes very little space to criticism of Harte's work, believing that biography and criticism are essentially distinct departments of literary research. As a result of this conviction he presents us with the man's life and character without—or almost without—any account of those achievements which give to that life and character what significance they possess.

But the story is an interesting one, and entertainingly told. Bret Harte is associated with California; but not only was he not a native Californian (there were few native Californians of his generation except aborigines) but he had no love for California. He went there almost by chance. His ambition was to become a man of letters, a serious man of letters. At intervals of doing odd jobs that made him acquainted with western life he slowly made his way as printer, publisher's assistant, editorial writer. A satiric and humorous poem first made him celebrated beyond his own community; and there is irony in the fact that Harte always deprecated his ability as a satirist and positively deplored the resounding success of "The Heathen Chinee," considering it not only his worst poem but "perhaps the worst poem that was ever written." "The Luck of Roaring Camp" and other tales published in the Overland Monthly were so widely read as to draw from eastern publishers flattering offers, and Harte very willingly quit California and went to Boston.

The move was the beginning of his decline. Under the terms of a generous contract, he contributed tales and verses to two periodicals, but these were so mediocre that at the end of a year the contract was not renewed. He involved himself heavily in debt. He went on the lecture circuit, as was then the wont of literary men in need of cash; but though his lecture was at first a success he had neither the gift nor the inclination for this sort of work and gradually it petered out. Dana, of the New York Sun, continued to purchase and publish short tales, in which the old material of the Wild West was reworked more and more thinly, and at length when matters had reached a desperate pass, influential friends, chief among them John Hay, procured for him the appointment as consul in a little town in the Rhineland. He was unhappy and misanthropic there and welcomed the change to Glasgow, which was conveniently near to the charming friends whom he had made in England. Though frequently absent from his post he seems to have conducted the affairs of the consulate in a businesslike fashion and when he was dropped at the beginning of Cleveland's first administration the charge of carelessness merely covered the need to fill the place with a "deserving Democrat."

In his last phase we find him in the hands of a capable literary agent who placed the tales which Harte turned out with mechanical regularity for a public which demanded stories of the far West. During these years he made a sufficient income to support himself in fair comfort and to provide for the wife and children whom he had left behind him in America and whom he never saw again. For nearly a quarter of a century, this man, associated in the popular thought with the extremes of American democracy, lived quite happily in aristocratic English circles. He wrote about men in "ten-gallon hats" but he were a monocle. His name suggested the American Argonauts and the Gold Rush of Forty-Nine; but he passed his days in London clubs and the great country houses of the Midlands. He remained passionately patriotic but he never returned to America. He took himself seriously but is remembered as a humorist. Mr. Stewart, who has made use of much fresh material, tells with liveliness and charm the story of this paradoxical career.

SAMUEL C. CHEW.

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A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern standard. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF FEB. 8-14

MONDAY, FEB. 8

For today we suggest: 2-man Olympic bobsleigh trials, WEAF, 9:15, WJZ, 9:45, CBS, 10:30 a. m.; Barnard College Glee Club, CBS, 3:45; "Lincoln's Duel," WEAF, 5; for Boy Scouts, WJZ, 8:15; Viennese program by A. & P. Gypsies, WEAF, 9; "Louisiana" program in "Parade of the States" on eve of Mardi Gras in New Orleans, WEAF, 9:30; Lombardo version of "St. Louis Blues," CBS, 10.

8-8:30—Socony land Sketch. "Lincoln's Duel." NBC—WEAF to WBEN.

8:15-8:30—"Singin' Sam," baritone. Mon., Wed., Fri., CBS to KOIL.

8:15-8:45—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. CBS—Dixie network.

8:30-9—Death Valley Days Sketch. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8:30-9—Voice of Firestone. Lawrence Tibbett, baritone. NBC—WEAF to WOAI.

9-9:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Harry Horlick's Orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

9-9:30—"Arabesque" Sketch. CBS — Dixie network.

9:30-10—General Motors "Parade of the States." "Louisiana." Chorus; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-9:45—"The Story of Women's Names." NBC—WJZ to KOIL.

9:45-10—"Piccadilly Circus." Music and sketches. NBC—WJZ to WBAL.

10-10:30—National Radio Forum. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

10-10:30—"With Canada's Mounted." NBC—WJZ chain.

10-10:30—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. CBS transcontinental.

10:30-11—Archer Gibson Ensemble. Soloists; organ. NBC—WJZ chain.

11:15-11:30—Columbia Symphony Orchestra. Mon to Fri., Toscha Seidel, violinist, Mon. and Wed. CBS transcontinental,

TUESDAY, FEB. 9

Of contemporary interest are further Olympic bobsleigh heats at 9:30 a. m. over WEAF and 9:45 over WJZ, with a résumé on WEAF at 4:45; William Hard, NBC reporter at Geneva, at 6:30 over WEAF, also "Uncle Sam as a Job Finder," WEAF at 8. Of musical value are the two WJZ chain periods at 9 and 9:30, and CBS at 11:15.

8-8:30—Voters' Service. Two talks. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8-8:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

8:30-9—Musical Album. Soloists; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.

9-9:30—Ben Bernie and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

9-9:30—Musical Magazine. Barry Devine; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—Household Program. Soloists; players; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9:30-10—Fuller Man. Soloists: Voorhees Orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—"Great Personalities." Talk; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9:30-10—"Mardi Gras." Chorus; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.

10:15-10:30—Bavarian Peasant Band. NBC—WJZ to CFCF.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10

From across the seas this afternoon will come a talk by Sir Oliver Lodge, noted English natural scientist, at 2:30 over CBS; followed by one at 6 o'clock by Frederic William Wile, CBS commentator, from Geneva, and William Hard, NBC commentator's daily report at 6:30 over WEAF. For serious music dial the WEAF chain at 8:30 and 9, WJZ chain at 8:30 and 11, CBS at 10:15 and 11:15.

8-8:30—"Big Time," sketch; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

8:15-8:30—Mellow Clarions. Trio; organ, orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KOA.

8:15-8:45—Light Opera Gems. Act I, "Pinafore." CBS—Dixie network.

8:30-9—Sousa's Band. Revelers Quartet. NBC—WEAF to KFYR.

8:30-9—Jack Frost's Melody Moments. Quartet; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WLS.

9-9:30—"Old Counselor." Financial talk; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9:30-10—Mobiloil Orchestra. Soloists. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor. CBS—Dixie network.

9:45-10—"Margie the Steno." NBC—WJZ chain.

10-10:30—String dance orchestra. Speaker; soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

10:15-10:30—Modern Male Chorus. CBS to KLZ.

10:15-10:30—"The Tune Detective." Sigmund Spaeth. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

10:30-11—David Guion and his orchestra. Soloist. NBC—WEAF to KOA.

THURSDAY, FEB. 11

For Olympic fans today there are the four-man bobsleigh heats at Lake Placid on WEAF at 9:15 a. m., WJZ, 9:30 a. m.; CBS, 11 a. m.; ski-jumping contest, WJZ chain, 2:15; CBS, 3; résumé WEAF, 4:45, and at 9:15 Ted Husing, CBS announcer and reporter at the Winter Games, over the Columbia network.

"The Man in the Front Row" will discuss the Guild of Former Pipe Organ Pumpers, a unique organization numbering many noted Americans among its members, over CBS at 10 o'clock tonight. The Butler anniversary dinner at 11:15 over CBS, honoring Mr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, displaces the Columbia Symphony Orchestra period.

8-9—Rudy Vallée's Connecticut Yankees. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

8:15-8:30—Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller. Sketch. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

9-9:30—Big Six of the Air. Welcome Lewis; Lewis James; Ohman and Arden; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. Guitar ensemble. NBC—WJZ to WCKY.

9-9:30—Snowdrift Southern Melodies. CBS—Dixie network.

9:15-9:30—Ted Husing's Sportslants. Irene Beasley; orchestra. CBS to KMOX.

9:30-10—Maxwell House Ensemble. Lanny Ross, tenor. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:30-10—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

10-10:30—"The Man in the Front Row." Edwin C. Hill; trumpeters. CBS to KLZ.

10-10:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Horlick's Orchestra; soloist. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

FRIDAY, FEB. 12

Much Lincolniana today. High spots—President Hoover's address from Lincoln Room of White House, WEAF chain, 10:30 p. m.; description of rearranged Ford's Theater, Washington, now a Lincoln museum, by Lieut. Col. Ulysses S. Grant, grandson of the noted Civil War soldier, CBS, 2; annual reading of "He Knew Lincoln" by Edgar White Burrill followed by reminiscences of Gaius Paddock, 96, who "knew Lincoln" in Springfield, Ill., WEAF chain, 3.

Additional opera will be transmitted from the Metropolitan Opera House this afternoon when the second act of "Tannhäuser" with Maria Jeritza as "Elizabeth" is sung as the first of the annual Wagner Matinée Cycle at 3 o'clock on the coast-to-coast WJZ network. This is a Friday and Thursday series of six operas, including "Tristan" and the four "Ring" operas.

3-4:30—Metropolitan Opera Company. Second act, "Tannhäuser." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

4:15-5:15—Radio Guild. "Paola and Francesca." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8-8:30—Nestle Orchestra. Everett Marshall, baritone. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.

8-9—Cities Service Hour. Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

8:30-9—"March of Time," news sketches; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

9-9:30—"Friendship Town." NBC — WJZ transcontinental.

9-9:30—Pillsbury Pageant. Toscha Seidel; "Street Singer"; Lanin Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

9:30-10—Leo Reisman's Orchestra. Ruth Etting, soloist. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

9:30-10—Armour Program. Irvin S. Cobb, speaker. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10-10:30—Paul Whiteman's Chieftains. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10-10:30—"Café Budapest." Gypsy music. CBS.

10:30-11—Address, President Hoover. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

SATURDAY, FEB. 13

Afternoon events provide listener interest today. The final Olympic hockey matches go on over CBS at 2:15 p. m., followed by the awarding of prizes and closing ceremonies at 3:45 over both NBC and CBS. The second and third acts of Gounod's "Faust," with Elisabeth Rethberg, George Thill and Leon Rothier in the title rôles, will be on the WEAF chain at 3 o'clock.

The Chicago Civic Opera Company, departing from Chicago for its Boston season, leaves the WJZ period at 9 o'clock empty. Which reminds us that most opera on the radio has been principally in excerpt form, yet for nine years Boston has been treated annually with complete renditions from the Boston Opera House. Opera enthusiasts in other than New England states might try to get WNAC, Boston, on 244 meters at 6 o'clock this evening when "Il Trovatore" will be given in entirety. Mme. Serafina De Leo, new star, will be heard making her radio debut.

8-8:30—Metropolitan Opera Company. "Faust," second and third acts. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

8-8:30—Civic Concerts Service Program. Soloist and orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

8:30-8:45—"The Hoosier Editor." CBS transcontinental.

8:30-9—"Dance With Countess D'Orsay." Soloist; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

8:45-9—Vaughn DeLeath; piano duo. CBS transcontinental.

9-9:30—Arthur Pryor's Band. Revelers Quartet. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—The First Nighter. NBC — WJZ transcontinental.

9:45-10—Arthur Jarrett, songs. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—Columbia Public Affairs Institute. CBS transcontinental.

10:15-10:30—"Snoop and Peep." NBC—WJZ to WREN.

10:45-11—"Twenty Fingers of Harmony." Piano and organ. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

SUNDAY, FEB. 14

Music today: Schubert "Trio in B Flat," by Elshuco Trio in Library of Congress Musicale, WJZ chain, 11:30 a. m.; Beethoven's Sixth or "Pastorale" Symphony, Walter Damrosch's Symphonic Hour, WJZ, 1:15; "Piano Concerto in A Minor" of Schumann, Harold Bauer, soloist, and Mahler's "Symphony No. 5," New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, CBS, 3. Artists and groups: Garden Party, WJZ, 3:30; Geraldine Farrar, soprano, WEAF, 5:30; Jeannette Vreeland, soprano, CBS, 6:30; Theo Karle, tenor, CBS—Dixie, 7:15; Fray and Braggiotti, pianists, CBS, 8; Toscha Seidel, violinist, and orchestra, CBS, 9; Musical Art String Quartet, WEAF, 10:15; Ernest Hutcheson, pianist, and orchestra, CBS, 10:30.

11:30-12:30—"Voice of St. Louis." Soloists; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

11:30-12:30—Library of Congress Musicale. Elshuco Trio. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

12:30-12:45—International Broadcast. CBS transcontinental.

1:15-2:15—NBC Symphonic Hour. Walter Damrosch, conductor. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

2-2:30—"Pastorale." Mixed quartet; orchestra. CBS to KLZ.

3-5—New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor. Harold Bauer, pianist. CBS transcontinental.

3:30-4—Garden Party. Concert artist. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.

5-5:30—"Real Folks" Sketch. CBS to KFJF.

5:30-6—G. E. Circle. Geraldine Farrar soprano. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

6:30-7—Jeannette Vreeland, soprano. CBS—WABC and Dixie.

6:30-7—Barnsdall Musical Memories. Soloist; orchestra. CBS—Chicago.

7-7:15—The World's Business. Talk, Dr. Julius Klein. CBS transcontinental.

7:30-8—Club of the Air. Children's program. NBC—WEAF to WOC-WHO.

8-8:15—Fray and Braggiotti, pianists. CBS transcontinental.

8-9—Rubinoff's Orchestra. George Jessel. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

8:15-8:45—Fisk University Chorus. CBS transcontinental.

8:15-9:15—Collier's Hour. Talks; sketches; music. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9-9:15—International Broadcast From Geneva. NBC—WEAF chain.

9-9:30—Toscha Seidel, violinist. Concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

9:15-9:45—American Album of Familiar Composers. Soloists; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—"Adventuring With Count von Luckner." CBS transcontinental.

9:30-10—Ann Leaf, organist. CBS — Dixie network.

9:45-10:15—Buick Revelers. Olga Albani; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:45-10:15—Kellogg Slumber Music. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

10:15-10:45—"The Old Singing Master." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10:15-10:45—Musical Art String Quartet. NBC—WEAF to WOW.

10:30-11—Ernest Hutcheson, pianist. Concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:05 p. m.—Sam Bittell's Orchestra.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy."
5:30 NBC, Dramatization.
5:45 WEEI organist, Del Castillo.
6:15 NBC, Nat Brandwynne's Orchestra.
6:30 Piano; news; announcements.
6:45 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
7:15 Ethel Grenier, songs.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Michael Ahern, baritone; violinist; organist.
8:00 NBC, Civic Concerts Service Program.
8:30 NBC, National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.
9:00 NBC, Arthur Pryor's Band.
9:30 NBC, Valspar Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Don Humbert, guitar and songs.
11:30 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 p. m.—NBC, "America at Work," "Transportation."
5:45 "Pied Piper of Radioland."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Black and Orange Orchestra.
6:30 NBC, Ray Perkins, "Old Topper."
6:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Sonata recital.
7:30 "Gentlemen of the Press."
7:45 NBC, Hollywood Nights.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 Dance Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "First Nighter."
10:00 NBC, Russ Columbo and orchestra.
10:15 "Songs of the South."
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 "Cactus Charlie," songs.
11:00 Announcements; sport review news.
11:15 Bradford Orchestra.
11:30 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
12:00 Organ and soloist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 "Old Man Sunshine," songs and humor.
5:30 "Musical Mirror," string ensemble; Ralph Nylund.
5:45 Pheasant Orange Festival.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:15 "Variety Revue."
6:30 "Big Brother's" Debating Society.
6:45 The Saturday Nighters; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 Chicago Civic Opera Company presents "Rigoletto," Boston Opera House.
11:00 Hockey report by Frank Ryan.
11:30 Studio announcements; news.
11:45 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, The Witching Hour; dramatization.
5:45 CBS, "Vivian Ruth."
6:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Connie Boswell, songs.
6:59 Studio announcement; news.
7:15 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
7:30 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 "The Gossipers."
8:15 Negro spirituals.
8:30 CBS, Hoosier Editor, Frederick Landis.
8:45 "Getting the News."
9:00 CBS, Carborundum Band; Indian Legend; special broadcast of the roar of Niagara Falls.
9:30 CBS, Novelty Orchestra; "Scrappy Lambert."
9:45 CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Public Affairs Institute: "Has China or Japan Broken Existing Treaties?" Senator Hendrick Shipstead.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; baritone.
10:45 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Don Redman's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Madriguera's Cuban Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-316m)

5:15 p. m.—Elliott Male Quartet.
5:30 "Garden of Songs," Evelyn Ford, soprano.
5:45 Pine State Express program.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 "Album of Dreams," vocal.

FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 7

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

12:30 p. m.—Neapolitan Quartet.
12:45 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston REO presentation.
1:30 Reynald Robillard, violinist.
1:45 NBC, American Singers; orchestra.
2:15 NBC, Pettis Orchestra; male trio.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
4:00 William Kahakalau's Hawaiian Orchestra.
4:30 NBC, Davey Tree Hour.
5:30 Theodore Webb, baritone.
6:30 NBC, Our American schools.
7:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
7:30 Garden talk; news flashes.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Boston Sinfonietta.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
10:15 NBC, Pro-Art String Quartet.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News; announcements.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

12:02 p. m.—Principato Hawaiians.
12:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
1:00 NBC, Talk, Hon. F. J. Garrett.
1:15 NBC, Walter Damrosch Concert.
2:15 Massachusetts George Washington Bicentennial.
2:30 NBC, Kay Orchestra; soloist.
3:00 Unitarian Hour.
3:30 John Charles Thomas, baritone.
4:00 NBC, Cook's Travelogue.
4:15 Harry Michaels, pianist.
4:30 Rev. Donald Gray Barnhouse.
5:00 NBC, National Vesper Service.
5:30 NBC, Kogen Orchestra; soloists.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:10 United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign.
6:15 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
6:30 Westinghouse Watchman.
7:00 Orchestra; vocal trio; piano duo.
7:15 Aidan Redmond, baritone.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour; drama; music.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:30 Metropolitan organ, Arthur Martel.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

12:15 p. m.—"The Old Refrain."
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, Pastorale.
2:30 Shepard Dancepators; soloists.
3:00 People's Choral Union.
3:30 Moment Musicale.
3:45 Studio programs.
5:00 The Vagabonds.
5:15 Massachusetts George Washington Bicentennial Commission.
6:00 Song Recital with Edward Jardon.
6:15 Shilkret Novelties.
6:30 Pageant Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 CBS, The Sylvanians.
7:30 CBS, Novelty orchestra; soloist.
7:45 CBS, Manhattan Serenaders.
8:00 CBS, Talk, Frederick Albert Mitchell-Hedges, "The Discovery of a Lost World."
8:15 CBS, Fisk University Chorus.
8:45 CBS, Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, "The Seiberling Singers."
9:15 CBS, Ranny Week's Troubadours.
9:30 CBS, Count Felix von Luckner.
10:00 Jimmy Greer's orchestra.
10:30 CBS, "The Gauchos"; Vincent Sorey's orchestra.
10:45 Harmony Trio.
11:00 Organ recital.
11:15 Studio announcements; news.
11:30 CBS, California melodies.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organ.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

12:00 noon—CBS, string ensemble.
12:30 CBS, international broadcast from Geneva; André Tardieu introduced by Frederick William Wile.
12:45 CBS, Street Singer.
1:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus.
1:45 CBS, Deutsch Orchestra; soloist.
2:00 Swedish Congregational Churches.
2:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
3:00 CBS, Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor; Harold Bauer, pianist.
5:00 Yankee Network artists' recital; Russian art ensemble; soloists.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Revue.
6:30 CBS, Columbia concerts program.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 Soloist and accordion.
8:45 Eddie Belsh's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; orchestra.
9:30 Broadcast from Faneuil Hall.
10:00 CBS, Kit Kat Band; soloists.
10:30 Time; news; weather.
10:45 CBS, Ferde Grofe's orchestra and guest stars.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Sonata recital.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and Musical; news.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; studio programs.
4:45 p. m.—NBC, Talk, Mrs. Geissler.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, "Quaker Man."
8:30 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:00 p. m.—NBC Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Don Bestor's Orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Records and news.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—Spotlighting Modern Education.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Ross Gorma's Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, National Student Federation.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:45 a. m.—CBS, Ben Alley, tenor; orchestra.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Matinée revue.
4:30 p. m.—Organist, Francis J. Cronin.

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Boston Art Notes

Art Club

An exhibition described as Contemporary American occupies the walls of the Boston Art Club. It was assembled by both invitation and jury selection. Names favorite and familiar appear in the catalogue. Popular painters and appealing subjects signalize the exposition. It leans decidedly toward the right wing, encouraging the academic modes and the conservative viewpoint. The jurists were Mr. Charles Hopkinson, Miss Gertrude Fiske and Mr. Leslie P. Thompson.

The first prize was awarded to Mr. Leon Kroll, whose harvest of medals, mentions and prizes marks him as one of the most popular artists in America. The second prize was given to Mr. Robert Strong Woodward, who is known and liked in these regions.

There is no one trait that characterizes this group except perhaps amiability. Conservative painters range from meticulous craftsmen to carefree impressionists. Their subjects are sunny, optimistic and soothing.

Among exhibitors of note in the Art Club are Mr. Frederick Waugh, Mr. Chauncey F. Ryder, Mr. Harry Leith-Ross, Mr. Kanji Nakamura, Mr. Wayman Adams.

School Show

At the School of Fine Arts, 234 Beacon Street, there is an interesting exposition of works made by instructors. They impress the onlooker as being diversified, yet all the pictures have been based upon the theory of dynamic symmetry which was worked out by Jay Hambidge and which has been developed by Dr. Denman Ross of Harvard University. By observing certain persistent relations of measures in nature, such as plants, whirlpools, shells, these theorists have deduced that the artist in order to convey vitality to his subject must apply these same measures. In this way he will find a fundamental unity in the complex outer appearance of things.

It is exceedingly beneficial for the student to learn to compose pictures thus "from within" and be guided by certain laws, and not to depend upon the ephemeral leadership of caprice or "inspiration." D. A.

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Permanent Waving
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"QUALITY DID IT"
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Meats, Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
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WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
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"We Strive to Do the Impossible—Please Everybody"

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
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Corsets, Underwear, Corselettes
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10% Discount to Business Women
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Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
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Shoes dyed any color
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Quality Material—Honest Service
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Charleen's Tea House
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Telephone Winter Park 52-M

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Telephone Cherokee 2089
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8-12 A. M. Daily

COAL ORDER YOURS Now!
JELLICO COAL CO.
MAIN 4100

Domestic Laundry
Quality Laundry Service
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Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide
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ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
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"CANADA DRY"
A delicious and refreshing drink. Always keep a carton in the house.
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An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
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Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
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Family Washing ✓ Rough Dry Economy
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Expert Shoe Repairing
All Work Guaranteed

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Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
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Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors

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Corset and Lingerie Shop
Girdles, Corselettes, Brassieres, Hosiery, Pajamas, Negligees.
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The Famous
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The Home is the Only Competitor
545-547 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

DRESSMAKING

PARIS — "SUZY OLIVIER," Dressmaking, lingerie Comes to your home. Write to 8, rue de Calais (9ème). Tel.: Trinité 84-50.

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PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

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ENGLAND—Lady, social position, receives young ladies to study English; well appointed home; young society; near colleges; highest references. MRS. WOODHEAD, 9 Tivoli Rd., Cheltenham.

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EXPERIENCED CHAPERONE, English or foreign girls; accustomed to travel; qualified to coach. Box K-1686, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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Member of F. T. D
Flowers delivered over the whole world.

Aase Basbøll-Jensen
Expert in Hemstitching, Pleating, Bieser, Embroidery, and Handmade Women's Underwear.
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Many years of experience.

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RECOMMENDED HAIRDRESSER
PARFUMERIE—Best Makes
A. RICOU
Place St-Roch, Menton
All Toilet Requisites kept.

PARIS

MONITOR
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3 Avenue de l'Opéra

Lucile Paris
the Hat Dept.
is directed by
Miss D. R. COX
NEW MODELS DAILY
Moderate Prices
Costume Jewellery
11, rue de Penthièvre Tel.: Anjou 06-32

ELYSEE Coiffure
81, Avenue George V (Champs-Elysées)
Tel.: Elysées 53-16, 54-27
One of the best equipped Coiffeurs in Paris.
Special room for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children

kagansky
FURS, SKINS
MODELS, REPAIRS
TRANSFORMATIONS
34, rue Godot de Mauroy (Madeleine)
Tel.: Central 53-54

Smartest Hats in Paris
for the price from 200 frs. up
Marceline
4, rue du Marché St-Honoré PARIS

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American & English Groceries
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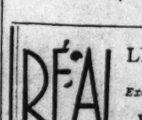
Tel: Europe 39-25

Jane Henry
Couturier
99, rue La Boëtie
(Champs-Elysées)
Tel.: Elysées 91-79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Colored bed and table linen.
TROUSSEAUX
EMBROIDERIES
Our colors guaranteed fast.
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Exclusive Models
Finest Silks
Very attractive prices
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PERFECT AMERICAN FOOD
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270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 5-2706
LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1306
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Gutenberg 42.71
BERLIN
69A Unter den Linden Tel. A2 Flora 0178
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.408
PHILADELPHIA
903 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2445
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Madison 3610
CLEVELAND
1409 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7899
ST. LOUIS
1775 R'way Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 3004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 9395
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NORWAY

OSLO (Continued)

ADELSTEN JENSEN
Torvet 13
Gentlemen's and Children's Outfitter

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm Kungsgatan 5

STOCKHOLMS NYA FRUKTAFFÄR
FRUIT STORE
Birgerjarlsgatan 32
Tel. Norr 983, Norr 2402

MIMOSA
FLORISTS
3 Norrlandsgatan 3
Recommend their artistic floral work Tel. 11 70 92

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

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BOLLWERK 15

Try Our Home-Service Plan
Kilo Laundry
(Kilo Wäsche)
is the cheapest Household Laundry
ZENTRAL-WASCHANSTALT A. G.
Schwarzthorstrasse 33 Tel. Bw. 19.75

CHARCUTERIE FINE
Best quality sausages, hams, etc.
Ernest Lobsiger, Berne
MARKTGASSE 20 Tel. Bw. 10.24

ACCORDIONS
Lessons given by
E. STEIGER
Flurstrasse 5
Accordions, music, repairs, etc.

Marie Christen
EXCELLENT STOCKINGS
BERN—MARKTGASSE 52

E. GUGGENBÜHL
(Successor of J. Danner)
GARDENING AND FLOWER SHOP
Herrengasse 19 Berne
Tel. Bw. 14.21 Telegr. Blumenzyt

Famous old confectionery shop:
Oppliger & Frauchiger and Biggest Tea-Room in Berne near the place of Parliament.
Bäreck"
BERNER MOLKEREI
MOSER-KOCH
Milk, Cream, Cheese
Table Butter, Cooking Butter
Prompt delivery into the house.
Engehaldenstrasse 8 Tel. Bw. 23.25

Our real
BISCOMES DE BERNE
(Haselnusskuchen)
CONFISERIE TEA ROOM
E. WENGER, Berne
Bahnhofplatz 5

Gramophones & records of the best makes. 5 audition-rooms, exquisitely installed.
Phonos
KRAMGASSE 54 BERN

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

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(formerly G. Maumary)
Münzgraben 4 near Palace
Bellevue
Speciality House for Gloves

A COMFORTABLE SUNNY HOME
High Altitude. Lovely View. Autobus
MRS. RITTER
Sonneggstr. 1, Wabern, Bern.

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Founded 1837
Waterwaving, Shampooing and Manicuring. Perfumery.
English spoken
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Coal, Wood & Benzine
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Schwanengasse 5
Telephone Bollwerk 7181-2-3

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Chemiserie
Kramgasse 10, Berne
Tel. Chr 26.70

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Gramophone Records
Radios
Radio-Service
Speciality: Columbia
DIRAPHON S.A.
MARKTGASSE 21, BERNE

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for Bed, Table and Kitchen
TROUSSEAUX
Leinenweberei Langenthal A. G.
Spitalgasse 4, Berne

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

A. PARPAN
(formerly Knechtli)
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 6
Ladies' Costumes, Frocks and Underwear
CHILDREN'S DRESSES

FLOWER SHOP
MINA LERGIER
Rytligässchen 8. Tel. Bw. 34.05

SALON DE COIFFURE
KOFMEL
PERMANENT WAVING
Zeitglockenlaube 6
Tel. Chr. 34.80

OSCAR FÄH
Neuengasse 30
Frames all your pictures and mirrors.

Delikatessen
W. TSCHANZ
69 Kramgasse

BIEL

THE QUALITY HOUSE
LÖFFLER & CIE, Biel
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Apparel. Mass Atelier.
HIGH QUALITY, MODERATELY PRICED

BIÈRE

Tea Room des Casernes
ON FOOT OF THE JURA
Motorists welcome for Tea Parties
J. JOTTERAND, Prop. Tel. 31

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MONITOR
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16 rue du Mont Blanc

Dyers and Cleaners
MAISON CRITIN
6 Place des Philosophes (*near church*)
Goods dyed according to pattern.
Rush orders quickly delivered, also Goods delivered by post.
TELEPHONE: 42.466

W. BERTRAND SUCCESSEUR
RUE DU RHONE 92

MODES
MAISON JEANTET
11 Rue du Rhone

Quality Groceries & Drugstore
English & American Products
All articles for household cleaning
Produits Erismann
CH. LECLERC & GORIN S. A.
Rue de Rive 8

La Tricoteuse de la Madeleine
MME. RENAUD
Toutes Les Laines, Toutes Les Qualités Tous Les Coloris
Wools of all qualities and colours
Ses explications gratuites pour tous les ouvrages. *Instruction given free.*
1 Rue du Vieux College Telephone 45.991

Speciality of Gruyere
Fine Cheese and Swiss Bacon
BUTTER CREAM
MADAME PASSY, 13 Rue de Rive

COAL — COKE — WOOD
PAUL MAGNIN
14-16 RUE DU LEMAN
Telephone 22.763

LAUSANNE

LAUBANNE
8 Rue de Bourg
Ladies' Hose
Knitted Sports Garments
Underwear: Novelties, Specialities.
Paillettaz S.A.

JATON SA
Special Shop for Elegant Shoes
Bally, Hanan
RUE DE BOURG

SEE NEXT PAGE

ITALY

FLORENCE

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
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11 Via Magenta

LEOPOLDO MERCATELLI
FLORIST
Flowers Bulbs
5 Via Tornabuoni Telephone 24006

THE FINEST
Bread, Buns, Biscuits and Cakes
to be had at
BALBONI AND MULLERS
ELECTRIC MACHINE BAKERY
8 Via Vigna Nuova

NORWAY

OSLO

ASTRID SANDMO
Valkyrie gt. 17, Oslo
Telephone 63547
Perfumery Vademecum
THE EGYPTIAN CREAM AND POWDER
Two wonderful preparations based on an ancient recipe found in Egypt and attributed to Queen Cleopatra.

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

DRUKKERIJ
(Printer)
M. J. PORTIELJE
General Advertising Office
All Printing
249 SPUISTRAAT Phone 43650

ROTTERDAM

THE DRAPERY SHOP, "DE CONCURRENT"
Miss Roest, W. van Zuylenstraat 1
WOOLLEN UNDERCLOTHING, STOCKINGS, SOCKS, GLOVES, BABY OUTFITS, large assortment of Knitting "WOOL."
Household linen.

THE HAGUE

Speciality: UMBRELLAS, WALKING STICKS
Repairs
J. RIKKOERT Thomsonlaan 53.
Tel. 390583
ANNEX FUR BRANCH
FRED. HENDRIKLAAN 217D Tel. 556445

PAYING GUESTS
In small refined family, near the big Woods, there is room for board and lodging. Guests also received with or without board or partly cared for. Bath and telephone. Address: Frankenstraat 16, The Hague.

H. A. VERHOOG VLEESCHHOUWER
BUTCHER
Piet Heinstraat 81 Tel. 330358

MAISON "AU CAMELIA"
ROBES COATS FURS
Lange Voorhout 50-52
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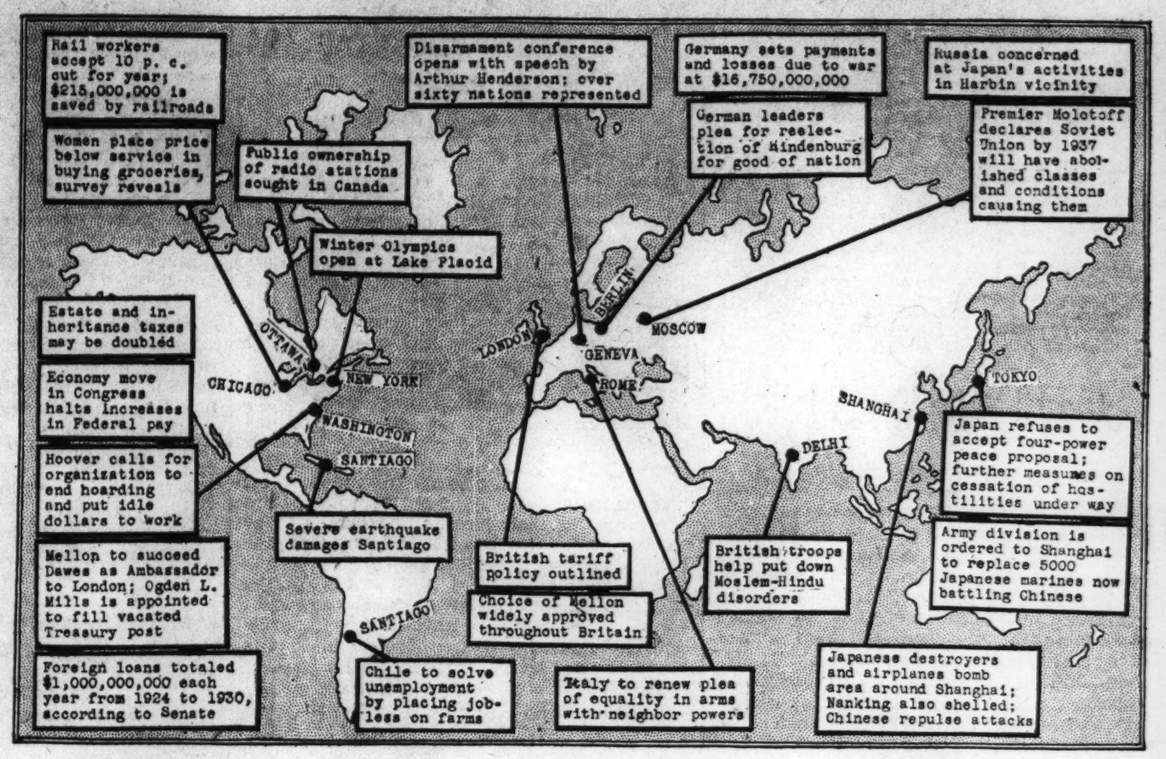
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Rail workers accept 10 p. c. cut for year; $215,000,000 is saved by railroads
Women place price below service in buying groceries, survey reveals
Public ownership of radio stations sought in Canada
Winter Olympics open at Lake Placid
Estate and inheritance taxes may be doubled
Economy move in Congress halts increases in Federal pay
Hoover calls for organization to end hoarding and put idle dollars to work
Mellon to succeed Dawes as Ambassador to London; Ogden L. Mills is appointed to fill vacated Treasury post
Foreign loans totaled $1,000,000,000 each year from 1924 to 1930, according to Senate
Disarmament conference opens with speech by Arthur Henderson; over sixty nations represented
Germany sets payments and losses due to war at $16,750,000,000
German leaders plea for reelection of Hindenburg for good of nation
Russia concerned at Japan's activities in Harbin vicinity
Premier Molotoff declares Soviet Union by 1937 will have abolished classes and conditions causing them
Severe earthquake damages Santiago
British tariff policy outlined
Choice of Mellon widely approved throughout Britain
British troops help put down Moslem-Hindu disorders
Army division is ordered to Shanghai to replace 5000 Japanese marines now battling Chinese
Chile to solve unemployment by placing jobless on farms
Italy to renew plea of equality in arms with neighbor powers
Japanese destroyers and airplanes bomb area around Shanghai; Nanking also shelled; Chinese repulse attacks
Japan refuses to accept four-power peace proposal; further measures on cessation of hostilities under way
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SANTIAGO
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TOKYO

All Nature

American Ash
Fraxinus americana

Where: Rich, moist woods from Nova Scotia to Minnesota, southward to Oklahoma and Florida.

Distinguishing features: Large timber trees with straight trunks; bark gray and furrowed with irregular ridges often forming diamond-shaped crevices; branchlets and leaf-stems smooth: Leaves 8 to 12 inches long with a stout stem and 5 to 9 (usually 7) lance-oblong pointed leaflets; flowers borne in axils of last year's leaves; fruit a paddle-shaped winged samara.

Few trees are more useful than the ash. Though often planted as a shade or ornamental tree, being exported as young trees to Europe for this purpose, this member of the olive family is a valuable timber tree as well, the wood being heavy, tough and strong, excellent for use in manufacturing agricultural implements, tool handles, oars, furniture, wagons, carriages and the interior decoration of buildings.

Frequently one finds on some ash trees small clusters of black, berry-like structures. These are not fruits, as some might at first suspect, and cannot be planted profitably. They are the undeveloped remains of staminate flowers, but resembling considerably the berry-like seeds of some other trees, they frequently have been mistaken and gathered for planting. The true seed is a small samara, much like half of the maple twins, but with more of a paddle shape to them. They hang in clusters from short petioles or stems, appearing in May or June.

Question: What is the green moss so common to the north side of trees in all our woods?—W. L. L., Hollister, Mo.

Answer: It is not a moss, but a mass of one-celled green algæ, *Pleurococcus*. Not only is it found on tree trunks, but on the damp, cool, north sides of fences, stone walls, and many buildings sheltered from the sun. So tiny is a single plant that it must be viewed under a microscope in order to be seen. It has a thick cell wall, generally a single chromatophore (color-bearing body), irregular in shape and filling the major part of the cell. It also possesses a well-defined nucleus, or central organ of growth and reproduction. Reproduction is accomplished simply by each cell dividing to make two or four cells.

A Quotation for Today

WHO shoots at the midday sun, though he be sure he shall never hit the mark, yet as sure he is he shall shoot higher than he who aims at a bush.—SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.

In Lighter Vein

Obeyed

In a school where the scholars are taught the very, very best English accent, a teacher the other day was giving a lesson on geography.

"Can anyone give me a town in Belgium?" he asked.

The class was silent.

"Dear, dear!" he exclaimed, indignantly. "Ostend!"

And all stood. — *Evening Times* (Glasgow).

Passing Show

Landlubber: "They must be expecting us—they've left the light on."

Vocalist

"Is that a popular song your neighbor is singing?"

"Not around here, it isn't."

Aha!

"Did you ever see one of these men who was forever crying that nobody understood him?"

"Yes; he was a train announcer."

Burden Bearers

He: "We've got to carry several bunkers on the next hole."

She (a novice): "Why should we? What are the caddies for?"

Worth Knowing

NOT A ROBOT— BUT A DISPENSER OF CHOCOLATE IN BRUSSELS THERE ARE MANY IN THE STREETS, AS CHOCOLATE IS A FAVORITE BEVERAGE IN BELGIUM.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Couple of" (R. W. S., who draws attention to the frequent use of this expression, instead of "two," by educated persons)—Much ink has been spilled over this matter. Summing up the side of the inquirer, R. G. White, in his "Words and Their Uses," says: "Why people should use these three syllables, *couple of*, to say incorrectly that which one syllable, *two*, expresses correctly, is hard to tell. . . . A couple is not only two individuals who are in a certain degree, at least, equal or like, i. e., a pair, but two that are bound together by some close tie or intimate relationship; who, in brief, are a couple."

"Couple," of course, comes to us from the Latin *copula*, "a bond, band," compounded of *cum*, "together," and Old Latin *agere*, "to join." If the word were to be restricted to its derived sense, a couple would always require a junction. (A couple, for instance, joined by matrimony.) But language has a tendency to loosen as it grows, and "couple," as applied to things, is rather promiscuously employed in familiar discourse for any two similar things put together. And who are we to call the following examples wrong? For instance:

"Make me a couple of cakes" *(II Samuel 13: 6)*; "there passed by me a couple of coaches" *(Addison)*; "a couple of shepherds" *(Sir Philip Sidney)*; "a couple of miles" *(Dickens)*; "a couple of short-legged hens" *(Shakespeare)*. And a "couple of dollars" by any other name could not be more useful.

Whatever the tendency may be, we can be sure we are aiding a good cause by watching our use of "couple of" as applied to persons, and say, "We saw two persons we knew," for instance, instead of "a couple of." And we can make sure that things are, at least, of the same kind and very closely related before we imply that they have been joined.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

San Antonio Evening News: But what could Gandhi do if the newspapers adopted "non-cooperation" and took him off the front page?

Seattle Daily Times: Ford plant is to open in Russia. Mr. Ford probably picked this spot because there are no columnists over there.

Arkansas Gazette: Any loud noise you may hear from Chicago these days is distinctly not the payless school teachers hurrahing over that $200,000 the city will raise for the Democratic convention.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Fidelity

Bielefeld, Ger.

A FAMILY in Lemgo had trained a sheep dog to run errands; and, supplied with orders, he went to fetch all that his mistress needed in the kitchen, quite satisfactorily. He went regularly from the baker's to the butcher's and then to the grocer's, presenting his basket.

Some time ago this family moved from Lemgo to Bielefeld. Here the mistress again undertook to use the dog as errand boy. The first morning the dog did not return from his marketing. Late in the evening, however, he reported back, very much exhausted.

The marketing had been done all right. But the dog had made the way from Bielefeld to Lemgo—65 to 70 kilometers—and back with the basket in his mouth.

Did You Know That—

As part of an economy campaign Rutland, Vt., has dispensed with its patrol wagon?

London has 18 makers of talking picture apparatus?

One out of every eight men's hats sold in the United States is a remade hat rescued from the ash barrel?

Musical Terms Puzzle

Four musical terms are defined in this puzzle. Can you name them?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Diamond Puzzle:

M
RUT
BISON
BIN
C

Tunk and Tollywamp

SO THIS IS THE ROOT-CAVE. I WONDER HOW LONG WE STAY!
HELLO! WHO ARE YOU?
I'M SKOOPO THE MOLE WHY ARE YOU HERE?
-AND WE WANT TO GET BACK INTO THE SUN-SHINE TO FIND WAKEN-PLAY LAND.
FOLLOW ME
WHEW
E.R.HOLLIC

Tunk and Tollywamp follow the rabbit and find themselves in the council room, with solemn-looking rabbits sitting about in a circle. "What do you want?" asks the rabbit chief. "We are on our way to

...enplay," replied Tollywamp. "Put them in the root ...the rabbit chief. "We will see to them after we close ...day.)

(To Be Contin...

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Hoarding

PRESIDENT HOOVER puts the need for a cessation of hoarding on the plane of patriotism. He has struck the right note. When America entered the World War it pledged its resources without stint. Never before had there been such a demonstration of what coöperation could do in the mobilization of effort. The nation today is at war—not against a danger thousands of miles away, but against something at everybody's doorstep. This is fear. The corrosive influence of lack of confidence has eaten into economic activity to such an extent that bankers, business men and citizens generally are losing all sense of values by keeping their wealth in cash.

When the dollar is forced to remain unemployed, men remain unemployed. If a business cannot be tided over temporary trouble, it has to lay off men, and perhaps close down altogether. If people will not buy goods, the retailer at the corner may have to put up his shutters. One of the worst kinds of unemployment today is that of out-of-work dollars. According to the President, there are $1,300,000,000 which are being hoarded—kept from working—by the American people.

Mr. Hoover recognizes that it is not enough to say to people, "Stop hoarding!" Men who have seen banks close or who feel that their jobs are insecure quite naturally wish to make sure that their savings are safe. But converting those savings into hoarded cash is not the best way to insure their safety. And it is a most effective way of forcing more banks to close and of making insecure jobs more insecure.

The hoarder may easily lose more than his hoard in a general rout caused by his desertion. As the President points out, it is not only a patriotic service to help hold the ranks against panic, but it is to each person's own interest to put hoarded dollars back to work.

It is not as if there were no safe employment for them. There are thousands of sound banks, to say nothing of the postal savings, and thousands of sound investments. It is generally agreed that many values are too low. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is so convinced of this fact that it has announced its willingness to lend money on collateral based on intrinsic instead of market values. It stands as a bulwark behind sound banks and business enterprises. In setting it up, the President and Congress have done their part. It is now for the citizen to do his by showing his confidence in his country.

This confidence needs to be expressed, not only by a firm resistance to the temptation to hoard, but by positive action in putting dollars to work. Putting them back into the banks may do that indirectly, but the more direct and surer way is in the buying of necessary and useful goods. The spur to new enterprise that such buying would afford is needed to bring about the expansion of business which will give work to the dollars lying idle in the banks.

The mental attitude which hoarding represents is difficult to reason with. It is likely to be compounded of unreasoning fear and short-sighted selfishness. But even such thought should recognize that it would be more profitable on the whole at the present stage to hoard goods than gold. As prices rise again, property of many kinds will be worth more than the dollars which will buy it today.

It should be recognized that there are urgent reasons from the standpoint both of the individual and the common welfare for rallying to President Hoover's appeal and presenting a united front in the battle against fear—fear expressed not only in unemployed dollars, but in unemployed confidence.

Telephonic Diplomacy

A TELEPHONE bell rings, and the Secretary of State is at once in communication with the President of the United States, who asks him to confirm the newspaper report from Tokyo that the Japanese Foreign Minister has expressed a desire for peace overtures by neutral powers. A conversation with the code room of the State Department brings corroboration of this information, and Mr. Stimson speeds it on the way to the White House.

Another call. This time it is the Secretary of State talking matters over with his friend, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in London, who promises the hearty coöperation of Great Britain. From London to Paris the wires are humming, with Mr. Stimson coming in on a three-cornered conversation, submitting to France and Great Britain his draft of peace proposals; and later receiving telephonic approval from the Italian Government.

Quick work is going on in the code room of the State Department in getting the message into shape for transmission to the Oriental countries, and exactly twenty-two hours from the time President Hoover's finger fell on the newspaper dispatch, identical eye graphic notes containing the American proposal are on their way to China and Japan. A record-breaking time the telephone wires encircling the world have reduced to a minimum time as a factor in modern diplomacy. One can only estimate the great contribution instantaneous communication makes today to better and quicker understanding between nations. In diplomacy it is a cheering word—"The line is busy."

Britain's Tariff Revolution

THE traditional fiscal policy of Britain has been reversed. The dramatic occasion when the proposals of the National Government were laid before the House of Commons was robbed of its surprise by the earlier announcement that some Liberal ministers dissent from the policy though they are to remain in the Government.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, puts forward a general 10 per cent tariff on imported goods except certain foods and raw materials of which the most important are raw cotton, wool, meat, fresh fish and wheat. Additional duties may be imposed on articles of a luxury character which can easily be produced in Great Britain. Such duties, however, must be recommended by an independent advisory committee which is to be set up for the purpose. Authority is to be vested in the Government to impose a prohibitive tariff on goods coming from any country which discriminates against the United Kingdom. Finally, a system of preference within the British Empire is foreshadowed by the decision to admit all goods free from colonies, protectorates and dominions pending the meeting of the imperial conference in Ottawa in July.

The Chancellor's statement means that the country which for more than eighty years has been the protagonist of the free trade doctrine has now abandoned that system for one of moderate protection. This revolution has been brought about with a minimum of fuss because a new economic situation has arisen. The course of the National Government was determined by the situation—a deficit in the budget, an adverse balance of trade and a monetary crisis threatening sterling. All these were closely linked together. There could be no economic security unless the value of British exports was raised to that of imports, or the value of imports reduced to that of exports.

In making his tariff statement in Parliament, Mr. Chamberlain has not based his case on the arguments familiar to British protectionists. He put the policy forward as a means of restoring the balance of trade and protecting the currency. This presentation of the case did not make it any less desirable to full-blooded protectionists who are a majority in the House of Commons, but rendered it somewhat more palatable to the free trade supporters of the National Government. The pressure of Liberal members in the Cabinet undoubtedly has influenced the Government in keeping the tariff at present within moderate limits. A 10 per cent general duty is not a big one.

It was arguable, and Mr. Chamberlain did thus argue, that with so many duty-free inlets from empire countries and with the world supply of commodities still so much in excess of demand, such a tariff would involve no appreciable raising of prices to consumers. That the free trader is not likely to admit. But it is an important fact that the Government is very much alive to the interests of the consumer and professes itself determined to nip any attempt of producers to exploit their advantage.

The principal anxiety is felt about the use that may be made of new powers for putting higher duties on special articles and for engaging in negotiations with other countries. The tariff weapon is now provided. How will it be used? Will it be employed in the moderate manner of the Chancellor's speech? Will it be proof against the machinations of special industrial interests?

The change will be an encouragement to those who have advocated the policy known as "empire free trade." The British Government will enter the Ottawa conference in July with something to offer. From this point of view a 10 per cent preference gives some added bargaining power. Everyone will agree it was a wise gesture to grant preference at once before bargaining has begun.

The Peace Door Is Still Open

JAPAN'S reply to the powers' five-point formula does not entirely close the door to a peaceful solution of the Shanghai crisis. Mr. Yoshizawa's note is in fact much milder than the somewhat flamboyant forecasts. These would have given the impression that the communication was intended to defy the world, whereas a careful reading of the note itself would show that Japan is anxious to reach a compromise. The powers should be encouraged to pursue their energetic quest for the removal of the danger overhanging Shanghai.

All the points that would keep the International Settlement away from trouble by reaffirming its neutralization and extending a neutral zone outside the Settlement are accepted. Let the powers concentrate on these. At any moment the Japanese may intensify their offensive against the Chinese positions. A good deal of force is being held in reserve which, if unleashed, would spread devastation over the densely populated area on the periphery of the International Settlement. So far the Chinese troops have put up a resistance much stronger than the Japanese expected. But this could be battered down by the Japanese armament assembled in the Shanghai harborage.

What effect would the threatened use of more force have on the million-odd Chinese residents of the International Settlement? What of the safety of the 40,000 foreign residents there? These are the questions that the powers must now be asking themselves. It is a question the mere raising of which would demand the division of the peace formula into two parts, one dealing with Shanghai, the other dealing with Manchuria.

The way to a settlement is apparently by no means clear, even if this division is made. Mr. Yoshizawa will not consent to the renunciation of mobilization or preparations for hostilities. Instead, he has announced the dispatch of [illegible]00 troops to Shanghai. Perhaps this may [illegible]o exclude the possibility of "settling" Shanghai. There is no reason why it should. Between Japanese and Chinese there is mutual distrust, yet both sides have asked for the intercession of a third party. Why cannot the powers go ahead with the preparation of a neutral zone with the view of allaying the suspicion of both sides? This would protect the Japanese residents in Chapei, where the Chinese are intrenched, and would therefore remove the necessity in the Japanese view of further mobilization. The longer some such step is delayed, the more "set" will become the positions of the two parties, and the less chance will there be of preventing the intensification as well as the extension of hostilities.

This does not involve any abandonment of Manchuria to a Japanese fate. Mr. Yoshizawa, it is true, emphatically rejects the fifth point of the peace formula, which would bring that area within the purview of peace negotiations. But he does not thereby "settle" Manchuria as an object of international concern. The Japanese occupation of Harbin, indeed, has added to that concern. Manchuria, however, can wait. It was going to wait before the Shanghai crisis occurred. There is much more reason why it should wait now. Manchuria as a problem for statesmanship is in a state of suspended animation until the commission of inquiry, appointed on December 10, reaches the ground and reports its conclusions. Meanwhile, every effort should be made to achieve peace at Shanghai.

Louisiana's Two Governors

LOUISIANA'S voters, though they have fulfilled their duty to elect a Governor and his line of possible successors, seem powerless for a while to stop the present guerrilla warfare over that office. Ordinarily, they might feel inclined to laugh off such a contest and wait patiently for its settlement in the courts. But at this time the dispute is unusually important. Bids on $35,000,000 of highway bonds have been authorized, but bankers want no question as to the legality of securities. An extensive program of road building will be halted—it has been curtailed—until the bonds are sold.

When Huey P. Long, formerly Governor, qualified for the senatorship, but before he formally assumed the latter office, the duly elected Lieutenant-Governor, Dr. Paul N. Cyr, took the oath as Governor on the assumption that the office had been vacated. Then the president pro tempore of the State Senate, Alvin O. King, qualified as Lieutenant-Governor. Louisiana courts overruled, in effect, Dr. Cyr's claim to the governorship. Subsequently, Mr. Long went to Washington as Senator and Mr. King was sworn in as Governor. Dr. Cyr claims that if he did not become Governor last fall as successor to Mr. Long, he did not surrender the office of Lieutenant-Governor. Therefore, he charges that the executive offices "are now in the hands of armed insurrectionists," and he has set himself up as Governor in a hotel room near the State Capitol.

All this may appeal to outsiders' sense of humor. Louisianians, however, are eager to see the question settled because the dispute has impeded and probably will hinder still more the orderly progress of the State's affairs. Presumably, this controversy could be prolonged until a new Governor takes office in May.

Aside from the issues involved in Louisiana, this deplorable mix-up shows the need for clear laws as to office holding and succession. State legislatures would do well to look into their statutes on these points. How many state offices may one man hold? Just when does the holder abandon one office by assuming another? The removal of all possible legal ambiguity might save other states from predicaments comparable to that of Louisiana, with two claimants to the governorship.

When the Frost Is Off the Pumpkin

A STABILIZATION program for the pumpkin pie, hinted during the meeting of the National Canners' Association in Chicago, deserves the thoughtful attention of every pumpkin pie eater. To take the seasonal slump out of this home industry and spread pumpkin pie production over the whole year is a proposal of vital interest to all who appreciate the traditional New England dessert.

By canning the pumpkin pulp, the canners say, they are able to save the oversupply of the peak period of pumpkin picking in the fall and offer it to the housewife in those months when the cheerful yellow fruit does not adorn the market stalls. The next move, they indicate, is to educate Mrs. Housewife in the possibilities of spreading production over a longer period. Her habit of concentrating manufacture at certain holiday seasons causes serious unemployment to pumpkin pie pans at other times.

But action should not be taken rashly. Pleasant as the prospect appears of having more pumpkin pies, is it wise to fail to recognize the seasons? There is something to be said for reserving these delicacies for their natural periods, strawberry shortcake in early summer, green apple pie when the first fruit is plucked from the trees and pumpkin pie at harvest time. But with strawberries a commonplace of the winter market, and with new apples as well as pumpkins offered in cans the year round, who can stay the trend? Stabilization of shortcake and pie production will follow, no doubt, and we shall have something of spring, summer and autumn all the year round.

Editorial Notes

According to the League of Nations Year Book, the leading nations of the earth spend on armaments in one year about $4,158,000,000. Arms that hang heavy on the shoulders of the people.

A motion picture leader says that the types of pictures shown depend upon the public taste. Many would regard that as a challenge—and accept it.

There is no "war" between Japan and China. Well, "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

Eugene Chen—Stormy Petrel of China

By H. B. ELLISTON

EUGENE CHEN, who is trying to whip up Chinese unity in the present emergency in China, has many distinctions. One is unique. As Minister for Foreign Affairs, which post he held until two weeks ago, when he stepped down after an unsuccessful effort to declare war on Japan, he was the only Minister for Foreign Affairs in the world who could not write his own language. Indeed, it was doubtful whether he could speak it.

That sounds as if Chen were illiterate. Far from it. He is very cultivated. Lest the mystery seem too deep, I had better explain without further ado. Eugene Chen was born a British citizen, in Trinidad, where his family has lived for sixty years. His mother was half English and half West Indian. His paternal heritage is his link with China, his father being a Chinese named Ah Cham, whose father originally came from Canton.

Perhaps Chen's background will explain a good deal that might seem incomprehensible to the foreign observer about this latest meteor of the world's newspaper headlines. There is a non-Chinese smack about the way Eugene Chen does things. His verbal pugnacity, his diplomatic inflexibility, his crusading, his single-handed courage—these consort ill with the Chinese character.

* * *

To look at Mr. Chen you wouldn't write him down as iconoclast or firebrand. He is short and thin, always tidily and even somberly clad, more the student than the man of action. But in conversation he quickly belies his appearance.

"How did you get along with Chen?" I once asked Arthur Ransome.

"How should I get along with Niagara?" he replied.

Chen's conversation flows out in torrents, interlarded with emphatic gesticulation. When he arrived in China in 1912, fresh from law chambers in London, and bearing a British passport, he poured it out in journalism. His various editorships sizzled with violence. Even when temporarily divorced from editorship, he was always ready to give his opponents a bastinado (his favorite word) in the correspondence columns. There was nothing that this little man would not tilt against, from the sarcasm of a rival editor to the might of the British Empire. Against them all he employed a style which was a sort of compound of [illegible]nsonian thunder and Voltairean corrosiveness. [illegible] was the envy of every student home from a Western university.

Inevitably such a fiery word-spinner found the distance between the editorial sanctum and a prison cell somewhat short. In 1917, he first crossed the boundary. He had had a joust with the corrupt politicians in Peking who were bargaining Chinese privileges for Japanese loans. Still under British protection, he obtained his freedom as the result of the intercession of the present British Minister to China, then Secretary of Legation. Chen was still a British subject. Fortunate for him that he was so, for his captivity might easily have ended in a sudden disappearance *à la Chinoise*.

* * *

By 1925, when I first met him, Chen had dropped his British protection as unbecoming to a red-hot Nationalist. He had foresworn his immaculate suit of English broadcloth for a Chinese gown. He had got accustomed to shark's fins and bird's nest soup. Finally, he called himself Chen Yu-jen, though this was a feat of great daring, as the "j" in "jen" almost defies the inexpert in the Chinese language, in Roman guise bearing but a faint reflection of its rightful rolling sound.

Antiforeignism was the agent with which the Chinese Nationalists hoped to produce a national feeling in China. Most of it was directed against the British "archimperialists." None was more bitter in denunciation than this ex-British subject. He had an occasion in the shooting of some students by British policemen in the Shanghai municipal force in 1925. Day by day he held up the entire British people to Chinese execration. There was no restraint of language, and all the wiles of bold type and headlines gave emphasis to the textual incitement, even ordinary cabled items being distorted with editorial vitriol.

Chen gradually rose to a position among the élite of the Nationalist Party. After another spell of imprisonment in Peking, he returned to Canton, where he had once served as private secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and arrived just in time to witness a coup by the Radicals that drove out the Nationalist moderates. The Radicals wanted a man who could handle the diplomatic end of the campaign which sallied out of Canton in 1926 and finally unseated the Peking Government. Eugene Chen was chosen. As first Nationalist Minister for Foreign Affairs, he trundled behind the armies with the new Government, setting it up at the Yangtse port of Hankow. Then the moderates under Chiang Kai-shek regained control, and in 1927 moved the capital to Nanking, whence they began that "purging" of their party which ended in the dispersal of the Chinese Radicals, along with their Bolshevist advisers, out of China. Chen had a narrow escape in slipping down the Yangtse and getting aboard a boat bound for Vladivostok.

* * *

All the "outs" met in 1927 in Moscow, where I last saw Mr. Chen, pondering his successes and planning a future, so I imagined, as a memoirist. What a story he could tell!

He told me part of it in a dingy room in the Hotel Metropole. As of old, his words came tumbling forth in a never-ending stream. He seemed proudest of the achievement of turning back the senior consul in Hankow in 1927 when he arrived at Mr. Chen's yamen, or office, with an identic note signed by the representatives of all the powers. He told the consul that all his colleagues must write separate notes and present them separately. They did.

Such things had never happened before in China. Mr. Chen chuckled over the reminiscence, and then, turning the conversation abruptly, asked:

"When will you get to England?"

"In time for the cricket festival at Scarborough, I hope," I said.

"Lucky man," he responded; then, impulsively, "You know, I love cricket. In fact, I love England."

Whereat we both laughed, both thinking of the way he had pulled the lion's tail in China, as editor and as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

"Why did you pick on Great Britain?" I asked.

"Well," he replied, "we couldn't very well pick on Japan, else she would have struck back, because of the 25 per cent of her trade that is done with China. But we knew England, with only 2 per cent of her trade at stake, wouldn't."

* * *

Alas! his fear about the Japanese has come true, and Mr. Chen is again in the thick of things, trying, in his non-Chinese way, to be the rallying ground for that will-o'-the-wisp, Chinese unity.

Notes From Paris

To Thank Presidents WHAT form should the gratitude of the French people toward the former Presidents of the Republic take? Such is the question which M. Candace, Deputy for Guadeloupe, has raised by presenting a bill to the Chamber of Deputies which would provide an annuity of 200,000 francs—$8000—for each President whose term of office has expired. Most people are agreed that a man who has devoted seven years of his life entirely to the service of his country has some claim to that country's gratitude, but efforts to put this gratitude into tangible form have failed in the past. Three years ago a bill was presented to the Senate proposing that a retiring President should automatically become a Senator for life. It was rejected by that body on the ground that the permanence of the seat would be conducive to irresponsibility.

* * *

That part of the Ceinture Railway which runs between the Porte Maillot and the Porte Dauphine is at last to be covered over. For years this improvement has been promised, but now the Municipal Council has actually announced that it is to take place. To all intents and purposes the railway runs underground, as it is well below the level of the road, and all that is necessary to hide it is to roof it in.

* * *

Need Women Workers A proposal made by an eminent member of the French medical faculty that women should stop working so that they may care for their homes and children has aroused storms of protest. There are more than 4,000,000 women employed on the land; there are only 5,000,000 men doing similar work, and labor is hard to find in the country. In industry there are 5,000,000 men and half as many women, in commerce 1,000,000 men and 900,000 women, in the civil service 500,000 men and 200,000 women, and there are countless thousands of women engaged in all the dress-making trades. "What," ask the feminists, "would happen if all these women suddenly stopped work?"

* * *

'Peace School' At Marseilles The "Peace School," founded in Paris in 1930 by the weekly magazine L'Europe Nouvelle, has just established its first branch, at Marseilles, under the patronage of the university groups of the League of Nations. The committee of honor of the Marseilles "Peace School" includes M. Fernand Bouisson, president of the Chamber of Deputies, and Deputy for Marseilles; M. Causeret, prefect of the Bouches-du-Rhône Department; M. Padé, rector of the Academy of Aix-Marseilles, and many other eminent personalities. The first lecture was given before an audience of 700 people by Senator Henry de Jouvenel on the subject of disarmament.

* * *

Movies While You Wait If the train your friend is arriving on is late, and that train's terminus is the Gare Saint Lazare, you will not have to walk up and down the platform for an indefinite period of time trying not to look at the clock, for a motion-picture theater is to be opened in the station. It will seat about 250 people, and each performance will last half an hour and consist solely of news films. The arrival, departure and delays of long-distance trains will be announced so that if you have half an hour to wait you can safely go to the movies, and still meet or catch the train you are waiting for.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

To Help the Farmer

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial, "On the Eating of the Cake," in the Monitor of Dec. 29 was "multum in parvo." Living here in the midst of a large agricultural area, meeting those who have been successful farmers for years, one has an opportunity to learn something of the farmers' problems at first hand.

Evidences abound on all sides of abundant crops: oats, wheat, fruit, cattle, hogs. The skill, faithfulness and endurance of the farmer may be seen throughout the country. One does not live here long, however, before discovering that everything is heavily mortgaged: land, horses, implements, even the crops. Taxes have never been so high as at present. The farmer has usually borrowed from the bank to the very saturation point. Many banks are forced to foreclose the mortgages. It is sad, indeed, to see many of these farmers, who are among our best American citizens, losing their farms and farm equipment either through foreclosure or inability to pay taxes. They could not load themselves up with more indebtedness, even if the banks could, or would, offer it to them.

What they do need and need quickly is a market for their produce. Open up the foreign markets. Take off the tariff. Give Europe a chance to buy what it so much needs at prices it can afford to pay. The farmer would receive enough to meet his obligations and in addition buy new machinery, automobiles and clothing for his family. This impetus to business would cause millions of dollars to be put to work helping every industry and every wage earner.

It is surprising the number of renters on farms who are giving up in despair and moving to cities. They say they cannot make enough to pay the rent. That leaves the owners of the farms without men to till the ground. They in turn have not money to pay taxes and interest on loans.

Let us, therefore, sincerely hope that the words of Senator Hull and Lord Hugh Cecil will be heeded by those in a position to act; that they will at once proceed to adjust the tariff.

MRS. INEZ RISLEY BECKER.

Davenport, Ia.

A "Sock" from a Sockologist

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently a whimsical editorial appeared in The Christian Science Monitor in which it was said that socks usually come from the laundry turned inside out, and that years of time are wasted in the country at large turning these socks again inside out or outside in.

But do you not know, sir, that the proper way to put on socks is to take the sock turned inside out, push in the toe part of the sock, or rather pull it in from the inside of the sock, insert the toes into this pushed-in pocket, and then take hold of the top part of the sock and pull the sock over the foot into place. This method of putting on socks obviates the necessity of turning socks from the position in which they are washed, namely, inside out; and it also is easier to put on socks this way—saves sticking and pulling—and also saves straining and wearing of socks. This letter is just by way of a gentle little "sock" to you.

CHARLES HOOPER.

Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.